00

Louis.

National Sugar Growers' Association.

OFFICERS FOR 1884. President—Norman J. Colman, St. Louis, Mo Vice Presidents—Capt. R. Blakely, Minne-sota; D. F. Kenner, Louisiana; X. K. Stout, Kansas; A. Furnas, Indiana; C. F. Clarkson Iowa; A. J. Decker, Wisconsin; A. G. Wil-liams, New York; Dr. E. F. Newberry, Ill. Secretary-F. K. Gillespie, Edwardsville Ills. Treasurer-J. A. Field, St. Louis, Mo.

The Northern Cane Industry.

The manufacturers of sugar and sirup are now busy throughout the country. The early varieties of sorghum are in condition to work, and all the mills are busy. The season has been quite favorable for the growth of cane, and if the weather remains dry, and there is no early frost, there will be a much larger product of sugar and sirup from Northern cane than we have ever had before. At Hutchinson, Kas., the works are running to their fullest capacity. One thou-

some prejudice against it, but merit in the quality of your goods will overcome it. It is true, sirup may be low in price, but wheat is low, wool is low, butter is low, and what farm product is not low? Each exhibit must be made in the name of the producer or manufacturer or his authorized agent holding certificates showing the same. Each entry must be accompanied with a full description of manner of manufacturer, or cultivation. Samples of sugar must be exhibited in boxes with glass fronts.

For the exhibit of sirup sample glass jars will be furnished by the department.

of the World are vieing with each other as to which can make the greatest display. It has been thought by the friends of the world are vieing with each other as to which can make the greatest display. It has been thought by the friends of the world are vieing with each other as to which can make the greatest display. It has been thought by the friends of the world are vieing with each other as to which can make the greatest display. It has been thought by the friends of the world are vieing with each other as to which can make the greatest display. It has been thought by the friends of the world are vieing with each other as to which can make the greatest display. It has been thought by the friends of the world are vieing with each other as to which can make the greatest display. It has been thought by the friends of the world are vieing with each other as to which can make the greatest display. It has been thought by the friends of the world are vieing with each other as to which can make the greatest display. It has been thought by the friends of the world are vieing with each other as to which can make the greatest display. It has been thought by the friends of the world are vieing with each other as to which can make the greatest display. It has been thought by the friends of the world are vieing with each other as to which can make the greatest display. It has been thought by the friends of the world are vieing with each other as to which can make the greatest display. It has been thought by the friends of the sorghum industry that the product of the product of late varieng the product of late very hold of the product of late years has overcome that prejudice, and the best families of the product of late years has overcome that the output of the product of late years has overcome that the output of the product of late years has overcome that the output of the product of late years has overcome that the output of the product of late years has overcome that the output of the product of late years has overcom

An Eastern Man's Way of Thinking.

ED. RURAL WORLD: The Cane Growers' Association of the Mississippi Valley is developing into a power, that muss sooner or later be a recognized element in shaping the policy of the nation. As such, it seems to me that the question of tariff is one of the topics that should engage the attention of every member, nor in the usual way of party prejudice, which rejects in toto, or swallows in lumps whatever is presented, but with a view of subserving the best interests of all, in place of that of a few political hacks, whose hollow pretenses of love of country are but cloaks to hide their selfish hypocrisy. The fostering of our sugar industry by some practical aid from the government is a matter of material importance.

The present system of taxing sugar, while it may be a good scheme for raising a revenue, is a useless burden upon every poor man, while it does not stimulate to any extent the production of sugar. We are now paying \$100,000,0000

that our laborers are thrown out of work by factories shutting down because there is no outlet for their product, they can then draw an intelligent line between the relative advantages of each. In the meantime there is a fact that our working men can ponder upon when they are out of work, and which is this, since 1872 the wages of Englishmen have advanced 9 74-100 per cent., while during the same period ours have declined 15 per cent. Hence, if the theory of protecting labor is correct, we are surely not protecting is sufficiently, and the tariff should be raised, or we should at once import more of the pauper help to help us out—of all the strong anomalies ever

COLIMAN

At this time planters can look about them, and see wherein they might and yet can economize in various ways. Instead of buying corn, oats. meat, mules, horses and even hay sometimes, these articles all could and should be grown at home. Those who first strike out in that direction will be the first to overcome their difficulties. All should become furners, and make at home every article adapted to our soil and climate, and thus become self sustaining, even though sugar should not sell for more than cost.

Agricultural.

ED. RURAL WORLD: Can you or any of your readers give me and others any information concerning the most approved methods of underdraining such land as we have here in Lafayette County? With the character of this land you are doubtless familiar. The soil is dark, heavy and very rich, the best in the State, but much of it is springy and wet, and requires some kind of underdraining to warm it and convert the swales into uplands.

I want to know how deep the ditches should be dug, and how near together, what size and kind of tiling to use, and whether it is cheaper to employ machine

good idea to sow wheat over five years in succession on the same ground. I will close for this time hoping to hear from some other farmers on wheat. A grand privilege you have given the farmers to express their views and modes of farming in your paper.

The next time I write I will tell you the way I put in wheat after corn.

Code City M.

the second of two pieces of farm pro-ducts, a greater diversity of products and the missed on the farm. Hence, the under the missed on the farm. Hence, the under the missed on the farm. Hence, the highlighty. The more than one hundred because the missed on the farm of the missed on the contract of the highlighty. The more than one hundred because the missed on the farm of the missed on the contract of the highlighty. The more than one hundred because the missed on the farm of the missed on the court of the highlighty. The more than one hundred because the missed on the missed on the missed on the court of the highlighty. The more than one hundred the missed of the missed on the missed on the missed on the missed on the highlighty. The more than one hundred the missed on the missed on the missed on the missed on the highlights of the missed on the missed on the missed on the highlights of the missed on the missed on the missed on the highlights of the missed on the missed on the missed on the highlights of the missed on the missed on the missed on the highlights of the missed on the missed on the missed on the highlights of the missed on the missed on the missed on the highlights of the missed on the missed on the missed on the highlights of the missed on the missed on the missed on the highlights of the missed on the missed on the missed on the highlights of the missed on the missed on the missed on the highlights of the missed on the missed on the missed on the highlights of the missed on the missed on the missed on the highlights of the missed on the missed on the missed on the highlight of the missed on the m

grass.

Another advantage in the fall application is the frequent freezing and thawing of the manure which breaks up the lumps, and makes it so fine that it settles down among the roots of the grass to a position where it is not only out of the reach of the knives of the mower, but in just that position when spring opens to get the right degree of moisture and heat to basten decomposition, thus rapidly producing plant food. But when manure is spread on the surface in the spring, unless very wet, the lumps dry, hard and are not only in the way of the mower, but do not decompose, and do mower, but do not decompose, and do not furnish plant food until another

not furnish plant food until another year.

Many farmers now make it a practice to begin to manure their grass lands in the autumn, and to continue to apply the manure as fast as made until they have applied all that they think they can spare for the purpose, claiming that to do so secures to them better crops of grass, and at the same time advances their work when they are not as busy as in the spring months.

returned in the shape of domestic or commercial manures. First, thorough liming lies at the base of good farming in many sections. Lime is not a manure of itself, but its action in the soil converts the organic and inorganic elements. the organic and inorganic elements frequently devours worms and small in-otherwise locked up there into soluble sects found in the water, and it may be

ago land that could not be sold for five dollars an acre would not now be disposed of for a hundred dollars an acre. Thus, as the value of the soil of New Jersey for agricultural purposes becomes disclosed, the quantity and worth of her grain, fruit and vegetable products steadily increase, and will continue to do so.

And all this is the result of what we simply call judicious farming, and it answers the question which is asked at the start.—Germantown Tel.

Applying Manure to Grass Lands.

—The number of farmers who believed in applying manure to grass lands in the autumn is every year increasing. The old idea that manure applied to the surface of the land, except just before it is to be taken up by the growing plants, loses a considerable portion of its fertility is at the present time believed by a very few. Observation and experiment have taught that the loss by evaporation of manure that is applied in the autumn is more than made up by the protection its application affords to the roots of the grass.

Another advantage in the fall applications of this heap should be turf, wood's mold and leaves; over a bin. The foundation of this heap should be turf, wood's mold and leaves; over as lands. The foundation of this heap should be turf, wood's mold and leaves; over a bin. The foundation of this heap should be turf, wood's mold and leaves; over a burn, wood's mold and leaves; over as lands. The foundation of this heap should be turf, wood's mold and leaves; over about a larger of wood ashes and the soapsuds which would otherwise be poured off from the Monday's washtubs and permitted to run to waste. When the first layer is well saturated and furnished with a sufficient quantity of wood ashes, a second layer of refuse vegetable matter should be turned on it, the same process being continued layer by layer throughout the winter. When the heap is thawed in the spring and fermentation is well advanced, the whole should be turned on it. The foundation of this heap should otherwise be poured off from the Monday's was

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the past, the subject of breeding carp will engross a large share of the fish culturist's attention. If it is worthy of universal dissemination, may it be accelerated by all interested parties, and if unworthy, let them denounce it. Considerable research on my part has discovered the following facts relating to the carp or ciprinedae family which contains about 270 species, the best known being the C. auratus, or goldfish. The independent and particular the evaluation growth properties of the properties of the

Che Shepherd.

Officers of the Missouri Wool Growers' Association.

President—H. V. Pugsiey, Plastsburg, Mo. Vice-President—G. H. Wallase, Howa county, Mo.

urer-N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo. ecretary-L. L. Seiler, Osborn, Mo. OFFICERS OF THE MISSOURI MERINO SHEEP Old. BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Samuel Jewett, Independence Vice President, R. T McCully, Lees Summit

where never in botton than the capetain's the lambs, which are very thrifty.

Those who have good flocks and take the right care of them will succeed, notwithstanding the present low price of wool. which cannot be maintained much long-G. B. BOTHWELL. Breckenridge, Mo.

must have wool, and when that time

shares than of any other kind of farm stock. The seemingly greater unprofit-ableness in sheep raising, however, may be owing to the greater frequency with which stock of this kind, than any other, is let out to be bred on shares. Why it is that such stock should so of-

ten prove unprofitable may be accounted for in several ways. The animals may nor in several ways. The animas may not perhaps be in good condition, and of proper age for breeding purposes. So long as they are doing well under the immediate care of the owner, he is not likely to give them up to be kept on the shares. This thought should lead to warr cartyl available in the shares. a very careful examination as to whether the animals offered are of real worth for

for three years. The owner was to be at no expense whatever for care or keep, but was to receive one-half of the wood at shearing time each year; one-half of the ram lambs were to be left with the flock, and at the end of the three years, one-half of them delivered, with original ten ewes, if living, to the owner. The party taking these sheep had others of the same breed and was, therefore, provided with good breeding rams; and now for the result:

| The party taking these sheep had others of the same breed and was, therefore, provided with good breeding rams; and now for the result:

eight, five lost their lambs in the spring of 1882. The other three raised five of 1882. The other three raises live lambs that year—two rams and three ewes. The ram lambs were divided in September 1882, as per agreement, and the three ewe lambs wintered with seven of the original ewes—the eighth having died in September 1882. The second winter, therefore, the flock numbered ten

head, as during the first winter.

By lambing time in 1883, another ewe had died. Two of the remaining six lost their produce in 1883, two had no pro-duce, and the other two raised one lamb -one a ram lamb and the other a owe lamb. The ram lamb was delivered to the owner in September 1883, the party having the care of the sheep agreeing to wait until the following year for the value of his share of the divide of 1883.

ewes raised a ewe lamb in 1884. The ewes raised a ewe lamb in 1884. The other two had no produce this year, and were barely able to pass through the winter. During the past summer they have fattened up on good pasture, and at this writing they are looking well.

At the end of the three years' time, in September 1884, the count stood thus:

Ewe lamb of 1882 retained in 1884..... Ewe lamb of 1884 retained in 1884.....

that neither party in th's case is dis- not a township in the State will average

Sheep at the Shows.

President, B. T. McCully, Lees Summit;
Secretary and Treasurer, H. V. Pugsley,
Plattsburg; Directors, Dan. W. McQuitty,
Rughesville, Mo., Harry McCullougn, Fayette; Philo D. Jewett, Independence, and
L. L. Seller, Osborne; Committee on Pedi.
L. L. Seller, Osborne; Committee on Pedi.
McCullough.

The Sheep Breeders' Business Reviving.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: The farmers of Caldwell County, Mo., have enjoyed a season of growing rains, and as a consequence their crops are looking and doing well. The sheep business is reviving. Mr. J. N. Rozelle of this town shipped 175 rams to Montana two weeks since, and Mr. S. Denton started on the 28th Sept. for San Antonio,
Texas, with 150 splendid rams, and acar load of Spanish Merino ewes were shipped the same day for Iowa, all from Breekenridge. The sheep of this county were never in better health; especially the lambs, which are very thrifty.

Those who have good ducks and taket the We confess that it is pretty difficult to mit that. We believe that the people of this country need to be familiarized with sheep. At a fair like the State Fair of Illinois, or at a show like the American Fat Stock show—both of which are held in Chicago—there is a grand opportunity to win sympathy for the sheep and its owner. There will be thousands of peoowner. There will be thousands of peo Mr. B. is right, we believe, in regard ple who will attend these exhibitions who to the value of wool, for when the market now overstocked with manufactured goods is relieved by distribution and sale, the mills will discover that they they would not create an interest that a large number would. We believe in comes competition will make the price, which will not be that of to-day. We have periodical depressions in all departments of business, have had them in the sheep and wool business before, but it is sheep and wool business before but it is sheep and wool business but it is sheep and wool business but it is sheep and wool business but it is sheep and wool b the sheep and wool business before, but time invariably brought relief and restored the equilibrium. A bright future is before those who hold on to their stock.

Sheep on Shares.—An Experiment.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Fortunes made by taking stock to be raised on the shares usually figure well on paper, but practically the returns are often quite unsatisfactory. This seems to be more frequently true of sheep handled on the shares than of any other kind of farm.

The combinator are think unless such exhibitions are imposing enough to attract attention. Our sheep breeders have always been too modest. Recently thouse, but it took a pretty large and threatening cloud to make them call out enough to be heard. There is no branch of live stock breeding in which there is so much quiet and lack of enturiations are timposing enough to attract a lawys been too modest. Recently thouse, but it took a pretty large and threatening cloud to make them call out enough to be heard. There is no branch of live stock breeding in which there is so much quiet and lack of enturiations. Our sheep breeders have always been too modest. Recently thouse, but it took a pretty large and threatening cloud to make them call out enough to be heard. There is no branch of live stock breeding in which there is so much quiet and lack of enturiations. Our sheep breeders have always been too modest. Recently thouse, but it took a pretty large and threatening cloud to make them call out enough to be heard. There is no branch of live stock breeding in which there is so much quiet and lack of enturing the properties of the properties. now he wished to learn something from now he wished to learn something from a sheep fight. He opened the conflict, and there were three or four pretty caustic letters denouncing some of the breeds, but it ended there. There was not ambition enough to stand up for the sheep. That result would have been utterly impossible among cattle breeders or horse breeders. Let some one write a line derogatory to any breed breeders or horse breeders. Let some one write a line derogatory to any breed of cattle, and we shall not be able to find room to publish the letters that will come in answer. Why is this? It can not be said that printer's ink in such matters is useless, for our experience matters is useless, for our experience teaches us better than that; and the very teaches us better than that; and the very the use intended. If they are not, the owner had better put them out to be fed and fattened for what they will bring on the market. On the other hand, the stock may be all that could be desired, and the owner may have good and legitimate reasons for letting it out, yet the party taking it may fall in the care and management, or in making just and accurate returns.

The following experience may very properly be recorded as an offset to the occasional pen-pictures which so glowing set fefrit he wonderful profits to be had from sheep-farming on the shares; wherein lambs, like young chickens, are counted prematurely, but no sequel ever told.

A flock of ten pure-bred Cotswold ewes was let out, in September, 1881, for three years. The owner was to be at no expense whatever for care or keep, but was to receive one-half of the wool.

He says:

He says:

Before sacaificing their flocks farmers should consider all featues of the question bearing on the case, and then act considerately in the premises. Never in the history of American farming was there so much interest manifested as in the production of wool. Politicians are compelled to consider the question, and if legislation is the cause of the depression in prices of the product of the farm, legislation can and will cure it. It is not wise to accept defeat and explode our magazines until an effort at least is made to recover lost ground. A tew cents on a pound of wool is not the only factor in the question; the farmers who have such a number of sheep as the farm will conveniently carry, can not sacrifice them veniently carry, can not sacrifice them without doing injustice to the fertility of In the spring of 1883, one of the ewe lamb of 1883. One of three remaining by the did ewes had died, and also the ewe lamb of 1883. One of three remaining by the lamb of 1883. One of three remaining time in 1884, three of lamb of 1883. One of three remaining time in 1884. The permanently improve five acres a year, so that it shall produce one-fourth more bushels of grain, the absence of sheep in the economy of the farm will be felt to a greater or less degree than can be well determined until an attempt is made to get along without them. From the statistics furnished from the office of the Secretary of State it is nearly demonstrated that the yield of wheat is gauged by the number of sheep kept on the strated that the yield of wheat is gauged by the number of sheep kept on the farm. A present decline of a few cents per pound on wool, with no indications that fat sheep for food will be less remu-nerative for food than for years past, is not sufficient for selling off sheep at a sacrifice, nor for any less attention be-stowed upon the flock.

that neither party in th's case is disgusted with the sheep business. They cach have flocks of their own that base done well, and they are not the men to be discouraged by a bit of experience of this kind. It has helped to teach them that success in sheep raising, whether on the shares or not, requires good knowledge of the breed handled, and that it be well suited to the soil and climate where kept; and moreover, that in the breeding of Cotswolls there is little or no profit in keeping ewes after they are six years old.

Phil. Thrifton. soil like the growing of grain, but actu-ally adds to the value of the farm for grain growing purposes. Buyers are talking about paying 50 cents to 81 less per head for feeding wethers, and inter-ested parties are talking down the prices of store sheep, but as yet ne sales have of store sheep, but as yet no sales have been made to fix values. Feeders will deen made to fix values. Feeders will fill up their yards if they have to pay last year's prices, and it is folly to sacrifice a fine flock of sheep on account of temporary shrinkage of wool values. The best way for farmers to help to advance the price of wool, is for every one to buy a new suit of clothes, while they are cheen, and thus help manufacturers to cheap, and thus help manufacturers to an outlet for their goods.

The Rot or Liver Fluke. This disease is caused by the presence of a flat worm in the liver. It is most prevalent during wet seasons, and especially in the Spring of the year. It is confined almost exclusively to flocks which are pastured on low lands which During the overflow these worms are washed on the lands and are deposited, when very small, upon the grass. The sheep eat them with the grass and the miniature fluke passes down the bowel until it reaches the liver duct, which it ascends until it reaches the liver, where cends until it reaches the liver, where remains and at once begins to increase size. When developed it is from half linch to an inch in length and about lethird as broad as long. It flat, and its color is white. From Is flat, and its color is white. From \$800 to 1000 of these worms have been found in the liver of a single sheep. One of the first symptoms manifested by animals suffering from these worms, according to Tellor, is a change in the winking membrane of the eyelid. In healthy animals this membrane is thin, pink and free from turbid secretion. If, then the sheen's head is taken between the spenical state of these who like a mammoth white duck."

An Egg Record.

What has become of Fanny Field and her fowls? She proposed in The Farmer some time ago to keep an egg record, beginning Oct 1st. I have been waiting beginning oct 1st. I have been waiting the sufficient of the second of the sufficient of the natural oil of the fleece.

of the natural oil of the fleece.

of the natural oil of the fleece.

scaly state of the skin on the inner side
of the thighs, particularly where it is
uncovered with wool or hair, is one of
the earliest symptoms apparent. As
the disease progresses the flanks become
hollow, the back rigid, and there are
weakness and tenderness about the loins.

"The fleece falls off in patches, the belly
swells, the eyes become jaundiced, and
swells, the December 20, which is body. The thirst is usually excessive, the appetite irregular and unnatural; there are diarrhea, a weak heart and general stupor." "An abundance of common salt is said to be very efficient in preventing disease. Pulverized copperas mixed with salt in the proportion of one pound of copperas to two of sale. peras mixed with salt in the proportion of one pound of copperas to two of salt, and fed in grain two or three times a week, is an excellent preventive, and should be fed as long as the wet weather lasts." When the disease is recognized the animal should be isolated in a high and dry pasture, and be given a dose of the following mixture: Sulphate of the following mixture: Sulphate of magnesia, one-half pound; oil of turpentine, three drachms; mix and give one-third of the quantity in a dose.

Sundries.

California Indians have learned to make bread from acorns.

long to a single church at Cowela, Ga. A Chinaman lately stole a Chicago man's wife. It doesn't take long to Christianize the Celestials, after all.

New York last week.

It is a bold statement to say that any medicine is "never known to fail," but it is stated emphatically by the proprietors of Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy. This medicine is a specific for diseases of the kidneys, liver years standing.

now for the result:

Before lambing time in 1882, two of the ewes had died. Of the remaining wool growers to stand by their flocks.

A writer in the Michigan Farmer exhorts wool growers to stand by their flocks.

cotland.

The trades labor demonstration at Hamilton, Ont., Can., on the 4th Inst., was an immense success. The procession was a mile long. One of the noteworthy features was the marching of a large body of young wo-

wife had twelve children, all of whom are married. They have eighty grandchildren.
The entire family live within a radius of twenty-eight miles in thirteen residences.

suffer for want of gravel in winter.

Che Poultry Dard.

In discussing ducks, the editor of the Poultry Monthly says: "We could count on our 'finger ends' the number of years dian bee-keeper, writes the Beacon, givon our inger ends the number of years the Pekins have been with us, but though short, they have become exceedingly popular and a valuable addition to our aquatic poultry stock. Popularity seems to be accepted nowadays as a criterion of merit, and as the Pekins are regarded by those who breed them as one of the best breeds of ducks known to us of the best breeds of ducks known to us for utility, there is every reason to ex-pect that they will in time become the leading variety in this country. The Pekin differs from other ducks in the peculiar shape and carriage of its body. It is remarkably long and the shape is suggestive of an Indian cance or barge. is suggestive of an indian cause or carge. The resemblance is made more striking by the legs being short and set way back the neck long and well arched, and the tail being turned up. These peculiarities, together with a creamy white plusters. mage, reddis 1 3 ange 1 gs, and rich yellow bill, make them distinct from the Aylesbury.

The Pekin duck is very prolific—no

The Pekin duck is very prolific—no doubt the best layer of all breeds of ducks—and has the further peculiarity of very seldom wishing to set. It is valuable in many respects on account of its immense frame, being capable of greater development without being burdened with excessive fat. Their flesh is delicate and excessive fat. delicate and savory; they are hardy and easily raised, and they seem well adapted to our northern climate. Pekin duck-lings at four or five months old attain almost full size. They mature so early and grow so rapidly that a great demand and grow so rapidly that a great definant is current among those who breed them for our leading markets. They require less water then the common duck; are not noisy and can be confined within any enclosure by a one or two board fence. On the water they are particularly graceful and expensively and expectally suited. ful and ornamental, and especially

healthy animals this membrane is thin, pink and free from turbid secretion. If, when the sheep's head is taken between the hands and the eyelids are pressed down so as to push this membrane forward, it appears thickened, yellowish or dead white, with a secretion altered to a whitish or yellowish matter, the animal is probably infected. "The progress of the rot is slow. The animal becomes inactive and dull; the lining membrane of the mouth turns pale, the flesh wastes, the skin loses its ruddy color, becomes dry and devoid of the natural oil of the fleece. A dry, scaly state of the skin on the inner side of the thighs, particularly where it is

for when these pullets are a little older I expect a much greater average. I have sold my eggs at the rate of 28 cents per dozen, amounting to \$41.67. The keeping of these pullets cost \$7.50 during the time leaving a positive. during that time, leaving a profit of \$34.17. I have 20 old hens and 30 younger pullets, the latter just beginning to lay. These have not been considered in the above record.

Chas. O. Hays.

Kentucky Turkeys. Kentucky Turkeys.

—Mr. O. A Gilman, Paris, Kentucky, ships each winter to New York and Boston, a great number of turkeys which are quite celebrated and bring the best prices. The methods of dressing and packing are thus referred to in the correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette: "After being driven from their homes in the blue greas passures the fowler are "After being driven from their homes in the blue grass pastures, the fowls are quartered in large pens adjoining the slaughter-house. The killing is done by cutting the throat, and then allowing the fowl to hang with its head downward so that all the blood may drip from the body. Mr. Gilman employs from sixty to eighty colored women to remove the feathers. They, by practice, have become jast at the business, and while some founding agree processing the fowling agree process. condense a large amount of water that state the business, and while some familiar camp-meeting hymn is being sung, they move their hands with much dexterity. After the pick the fowls pass through the hands of a colored woman and killed two dogs in the yard, but the woman was not burt.

In Sweden, when a man has been drunk in three times he is subject to the loss of his three times he is subject to the loss of his means produce a stench that is split open and the entrails carefully rether; the fowls are hung in the subject to the loss of his was pon, breaks the breast-bone, after which the abdomen is split open and the entrails carefully rether; the fowls are hung in the subject to the loss of his was ponding the sung, they move their hands with much dexterity. After the pick the fowls pass through the hands of a young man armed with a bludgeon, who, with a single blow of his weapon, breaks the breast-bone, after which the abdomen is split open and the entrails carefully rether; they become restless, and while some familiar camp-meeting hymn is being often produces dysentery among the bees.

25. It is a mistake to visit the bees too often during the winter. It is apt to disturb them; they become restless, and sometimes discharge their foses, and by this means produce a stench that is split open and the entrails carefully rether; they become restless, and while some familiar camp-meeting hymn is being often produces dysentery among the bees.

25. It is a mistake to visit the bees too often during the winter. It is apt to disturb them; they become restless, and sometimes discharge their foses, and by the sum of the produces dysentery among the bees. breast-bone, after which the abdomen is split open and the entrails carefully re-moved. After this the fowls are hung in the open air until all bodily heat has evaporated. Then the packing begins. The boxes are of uniform size, holding arm, not our addense and strengthen and is considered an extension of the kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system, and strengthens and gives new life to all the important organs of the body. It is nature's great assistant in establishing and sustain ing health. Sold by all druggists.

Winsted (Ct.) is excited over a report that place, has for the bass are of uniform size, holding about twenty turkeys each. Seizing the fowl by the neck the legs are bent forward until they rest on the breast, this laid in the box, and the next one afterward, being treated likewise, laid so that the breast of the former will be between the legs of the latter. In this manner, lying cheek by jowl, like sardines in a box, all the space is utilized, and the danger of bruising in shipment avoided."

Poultry Statistics.

In an address before they reach the box, and the next one afterward, being treated likewise, laid so that the breast of the former will be between the legs of the latter. In this manner, lying cheek by jowl, like sardines in a box, all the space is utilized, and the danger of bruising in shipment avoided."

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In an address before they reach the box, and the next one afterward the breast of the former will be between the legs of the latter. In this manner, lying cheek by jowl, like sardines in a box, all the space is utilized, and the danger of bruising in shipment avoided."

Poultry Statistics.

In an address before they reach the box, and the next one afterward the breast of the lowest one afterward the box, and the next one afterward the breast of the box, and the next one afterward the breast of the box, and the next one afterward the breast of the box, and the next one afterward the breast of the box, and the next one afterward the breast of the box, and the next one afterward the breast of the box, and the next one afterward the box, and the next one afterward the breast of the box,

great assistant in establishing and sustain ling health. Sold by all druggists.

Winsted (Ct.) is excited over a report that George N. Wilson, a poor laboring man in that place, has fallen heir to the \$1,000,000 estate of an uncle who lately died at Leith, when the state of the value of the poultry said in the State was in round numbers of \$000,000, when of poultry said in the State was in round numbers of \$000,000, when of poultry said in the State was in round numbers of \$000,000, when of poultry said in the State was in round numbers. try Association, Mr. A. M. Halstead made the following statement: "In the State of New York, according to the last census—1875—the value of the poultry owned in the State was in round numbers \$3,000,000; value of poultry sold in 1875, \$1,800,000. New York City alone now consumes over 20,000 car-loads of live and dressed poultry yearly. The capacity of a freight car is about ten tons; to be within bounds, allow only half that amount to a car-load—live tons—and we have a total of 100,000 tons, which at ten men, cotton and shoe operatives.

Kansas City has the only Surgical Institute have a total of 100,000 tons, which at ten necessary in the apiary. Kansas City has the only Surgical Institute west of the Mississippi. No effort is spar ed to make it an attractive home for its inmates, and one with which pleasant recollections of restored health will always be associated.

Six wholesale stores under the Brooklyn Bridge are in operation. The stores are each two stories high, 75 ft. deep and 20 ft. wide. The average rent is nearly \$2000 a year. Other arches will be fitted up and ready for occupancy within a year.

Ignorance displayed upon street signs is amusing but pathetic. At a beach near New York some signs announce "Swete Apels," "Rosted Sosage," "Sandwitches," "Cool Larger," the quality of the viands being probably equal to the orthography of the signs and the control of the control of the United States is estimated at \$300,000,000 per year. The total of the two items is \$540,000,000 per year, representing the value the poultry and eggs consumed yearly by the people of the United States.

How Fowls DIGEST .- Fowls have no signs.

James Smith, of Kosciusko, (Miss.,) has been married forty-seven years, and death has never yet visited his household. He and his wife had twelve children, all of whom are married. They have eighty grandchildren are learn the fowls when the crop is full and near the fowls when the crop is full and the signal are the fowls when the crop is full and the signal are the fowls when the crop is full and the signal are the fowls when the crop is full and the signal are the fowls when the crop is full and the signal are the fowls when the crop is full and the signal are the fowls when the crop is full and the signal are the fowls when the crop is full and the signal are the fowls when the crop is full and the signal are the fowls when the crop is full and the signal are the fowls when the crop is full and the signal are the fowls when the crop is full and the signal are the fowls when the crop is full and the signal are the fowls when the signal are the fowls when the crop is signal are the fowls when the signal are the signa

Che Apiary

Mistakes In Bee Keeping.

ing the following list of mistakes in beekeeping:

1. It is a mistake to invest very largely in any business that you are not acquainted with. Better to post yourself thoroughly before commencing.

or this a mistake not to feed bees be-fore blossoms appear in the Spring to encourage breeding.

10. It is a mistake not to have your colonies strong at all seasons of the year.

11. It is a mistake to depend on natural 11. It is a mistake to depend on natural swarming. Bees are usually governed by the number of queens hatched, and the supply of honey that can be gathered. Sometimes they do not appear to realize the season and supply of honey until it is about closed.

12. It is a mistake to neglect to rear upeens early in the season that we may

queens early in the season, that we may have an abundant supply when the proper

time for swarming arrives. 13. It is a mistake to have a swarm issue, or if we divide a hive, not to have a fertile queen to introduce to take the place of the old one. It will always preplace of the old one. It will always prevent a second swarm, and save from two bottles!

Am entirely cared, and heartily recomm the beautily recommendation of the old one. It will always prevent a second swarm, and save from two bottles! to three weeks valuable time of the one Buckner, Mo. earing brood.

14. It is a mistake to use up all the pots, kettles, pans, spoons, stove hooks, and other things upon which to play the dead march when a swarm has started on an excursion to the groves.

15. It is a mistake to neglect to put on supers early enough in the Spring, if comb honey is required; the bees sometimes fill the cells with honey that is required for breeding purposes.

16. It is a mistake not to use foundation comb Branch and the second and the comb Branch are supersonated and the comb Branch and the second and the comb Branch are supersonated and the second and the se

depend upon straight combs and greater onvenience for handling.

convenience for handling.

17. It is a mistake to neglect to remove all full boxes or sections as soon as properly sealed. Bees sometimes soil them by traveling over with dirty feet.

18. It is a mistake not to supply an abundance of space for them to store their surplus when honey is plentiful.

Rees often remain idle for west of space. Bees often remain idle for want of space

19. It is a mistake to extract or take honey from the bees too late in the season without supplying them with more. It looks cruel to rob and then leave them to starve.

20. It is a mistake not to examine all

20. It is a mistake not to examine all the colonies early in September. Those that are queenless should be supplied at once, and those that have not honey enough to carry them through the winter, should be fed without delay.

21. It is a mistake to put off feeding until the nights become cold. Better to be done the early than too lab.

be done too early than too late 22. It is a mistake to neglect to pack and prepare our bees for winter later than the first of November. The quieter they can be kept after that, the better. 23. It is a mistake when packing the bees for winter to neglect to see that there is an abundance of ventilation, not only through the combs so that the bees can at any time during the winter, have access to their supplies, but at the bottom of the hive, so that they can have abundance of fresh air. There have been more bees lost from this latter cause from my applier than any other.

their winter quarters so constructed that we can ascertain their condition without

The Bee-Keepers' Guide.

Or Manual of the Apiary. By A. J. Cook, Lansing, Michigan, Professor of Entomology in the State Agricultural College. 9000 sold in Six Years. 350 College. 9000 sold in Six Years. 350 Pages. 192 Illustrations.
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months -- a sale unprecedented in the annals of bee-culture.

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"Flesh!"
And hardly a day passes but what I am

omplimented on my improved appearance and it is all due to Hop

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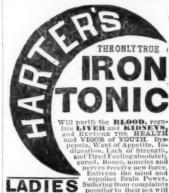
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YOUNG MEN Who are a

oal Weakness, among others showing some of the toms: Nervous and Physical Deblitty, Impote capacity), Lost Manhood, Abuscoof the System (ality, Confusion of Ideas, Dull and Loss of B Eyre, Aversion to Society, Despondency, Pimple Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Urinating.

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Manhood Restored.

By the Continuation The Continuation Burn's Grant Burn's the blosso berries, t public, th ent season opinion Burr's S most of th exhibited side with opportuni they do n

superior i rieties in mate and The fo awarded t 1. OHIO averaging conical a light red, foliage la and produ

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ociety to whom e useful, whether ructor or clergy-

cal Institute, or nch St., Boston, I on all diseases e. Chronic and baffled the skil

stored.

THE LOUISA PLUM.-This excellent fruit is now in prime order here, and my tree has given ripe fruit for two weeks past, and will last two more. The tree

crop of perfect plums escape.

Many inquiries about trees are received.

Many inquiries about trees are received. If have none, but can furnish grafts in the winter. I will save seeds of it also, and if any wish to raise from it, will furnish a packet of 12 Louisa plum stones for a tew postage stamps to pay for the trouble of putting up and prepaying postage. My tree is isolated, so that there is a chance of getting something good from them.

Southern Illinois. The farm contains the farm contains. Southern Illinois. The farm contains the farm contains the part of the permany something and the remainder is principally hills and th

chance of getting something good from them.

P. S. The same with Wild Goose plum stones.

P. S. The same with Wild Goose plum stones.

S. M.

FRIEND MILLER: You will find in box now ready for the express the old paper having the strawberry report, and some Early Victors; not the largest bunches, but fair in size, only that many canes have four, and some five bunches. Also one bunch of No. 1 Burr's Early, (If found my box too small and had to put in a small one). It has ripened so far quite one week earlier than Victor—vine hardy, healthy, very vigorous and productive. No. 15, 1 bunch from a young vine, its first fruit (8 bunches all just alike). The vine promises to be hardy, healthy and vigorous, leaves all bright and green. No. 18, its first fruit, the vine promises to be very hardy and healthy, is very vigorous. You will judge of the quality, which I think is a long step in advance of all the early grapes. No. 15 is gulte as early as Victor and 18 a little earlier. We are having a great deal of rain and cool weather—2 to 3 weeks late. It is reported to me.

usual from him.

And here I will add a report published

We have the promise of some more of his seedlings later.

Bluffton, Mo.

M. B. BATEHAM,
S. MEDARY,
JOHN MILLER,

past, and will last two more. The tree will have yielded in this crop at least three, and perhaps four bushels.

Fruit a little larger than that of Wild Goose, dark red, with a handsome purple bloom. Flesh about like the latter, but sweeter and more spicy. Stone a little larger than that of the Wild Goose.

An abundant bearer, and although not An abundant bearer, and although not curculio proof, there is always a fair

ludge of the quality, which I time is all ong step in advance of all the early grapes. No. 15 is quite as early as Victor and 18 a little earlier. We are having a great deal of rain and cool weather—2 to 3 weeks late. It is reported to me this morning that a great many grapes are rotting badly. Lady and Moore's Early were mentioned among them.

Yours truly, John Burr.
Leavenworth, Aug. 26.

The above came to hand in excellent condition, and need not much more comment except to say that No. 1, No. 15 and No. 18 are all three excellent grapes in fact the best new ones that have been tested by me for a long time.

No. 15—Bunch and berry medium, slightly oval, bunch very compact, a splendid grape.

No. 18—As Mr. Burr says, bunch small, always in fruit bearing. Berry a little beaverwelling and little says were as the structure of the contrast very forcibly reminded us of last winter's discussion, at the Illinois State Horticultural Society meeting, upon the question of high or low sites for orchard. Pointing to a few rows of fine looking apple trees in his lower orchard, Mr. Rienl said to us, "there are some trees that have paid me more money than any others I have. They are a fine sort."

On his bottom land lie his strawberry fields. The varieties consist of Crescent with Captain Jack. He prefers the later was the structure of the properties of the same and with the usual result, a conviction that there is money only in two or three sorts. The orchard on the contrast new or three sorts. The orchard on the convention on the two or three sorts. The orchard on the convention on the two or three sorts. The orchard on the convention on the two or three sorts. The orchard on the two or three sorts. The orchard on the two or three sorts. The orchard on the convention on the two or three sorts. The orchard on the convention on the two or three sorts. The orchard on the convention on the two or three sorts. The orchard on the convention on the convention on the convention on the convention on the two or three sorts. The orc

splendid grape.

No. 18—As Mr. Burr says, bunch small, always in fruit bearing. Berry a little above medium and little pulp and that melting, rich and spicy, in fact the best white grape I have eaten for a hardy one. Early Victors were splendid, as usual from him.

And here I will add a report published. leaves immediately snot forth again. It is Mr. Riehl's belief that a large proportion of the injurious insects are destroyed by this means, and a better crop assured for the next season. It is a question, and reaffirms the old adage, that "true love never dies," which in horticulture is the same. Mr. Burr deserves great credit for his work, and his name will be revered for it, when that of many other men with worldy honors now will be forgotten.

We have the promise of some more of his seedlings later. S. MILLER. Bluffton, Mo.

The following is the report referred to leave immediately snot forth again. It is Mr. Riehl's belief that a large proportion of the injurious insects are destroyed by this means, and a better crop assured for the next season. It is a question, the best time for, the operation, some thinking it would be preferable to burn the patch over in early spring. The objections to spring firing are, that there is too much else to do and it may be neglected; the ground is too soft and muddy to use the mowing machine early in the season when it should be used, and later the new leaves have

the forgettom.

In the forgettom common warmen is the forgettom that is an early three many the control of the common when it should not be cut down in the first three many that the same when it should not be cut down in the first three many that the same when it should not be cut down in the first three many that the common when it should not be cut down in the first three many thr

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than any other.

Leaving Mr. Riehl's charming home went to the nursery of E. Hollard. Here we found the grapes very much in the same condition as at Mr. Riehl's, and were able to distinguish the difference between the Norton and the Cynthiana. The latter is considerably the best and largest grape and quite good to

to be seen. The vines were grownion horizontal wire trellis on terraced hillsides and amid plenty of grass. Mr. Hayden was away from home, but judging from appearances the vineyard had received an early spring cultivation and then been left to the search. There is something left to the scythe. There is something in pruning.—Farmer and Fruit Grower.

The Orehard.

The Orehard.

Insect Enemies.—The protections to keep the grubs of the canker worms from the trees, says the Massachusetts Ploughman, should be kept in good condition until the buds begin to open; then the tent caterpillar should be looked after, and as soon as a little nest is formed, with a conical brush fastened to a light pole, and moistened with kerosene oil, destroy it by simply running the brush over it. This work is so easily done that no orchardist is justified in permitting this enemy to injure his apple or cherry orchard.

This is the season to look for the borer; This is the season to look for the borer; a few moments spent in examining each tree to destroy the worms, will be sufficient, providing the trees have been well looked after in previous years. After the borers are all removed, a few shovels that for the providing the providing the season control of the providing the providing the season control of the providing the providing the season control of the providing the pro

the borers are all removed, a few shovels full of fresh fine gravel or coarse sand, should be heaped up around each tree.

The girdler, a flat-headed worm nearly an inch long when fully grown, which burrows in the forks of the large limbs just under the bark, is a much more difficult enemy to conquer than the borer, for when he once begins to work on a tree, he forms just the most favorable place for the millers to deposit eggs for a new colony. There seems to be something about these worms that poisons the tree in the vicinity where they work, so that the bark and wood will die, and the new wood will not readily form over it. The best treatment that we have found is to use the knife freely, not only cutting the bark far enough to flad all of

Mrs. Allen-Olney can raise very fine apples on her steep hillside, if it has a good deep soil. A good orchard is a paying investment, and one can well afford to take a deal of extra care and labor to establish the trees on such comparatively worthless land. First graph Fruit Growers Around Alton.

Located on the summit of a high blint about four miles above the city of Alton, it III., and commanding a magnificent view both up and down the Mississippi river, at stands the hospitable mansion of E. A. Filehl, one of the best known and most active and successful fruit growers of Southern Illinois. The farm contains and quince trees we ever saw.

Jacob Schmidt has heretofore successful fruit growers of Southern Illinois. The farm contains and quince trees we ever saw.

Jacob Schmidt has heretofore successful fruit growers of the seed down in clover. We found the remainder is principally hills amore or less steep and devoted to receive and successful fruit growers of the seed down in clover. We found the remainder is principally hills amore or less steep and devoted to receive and successful fruit growers of the seed down in clover. We found the remainder is principally hills amore or less steep and devoted to receive and successful fruit growers of the seed down in clover. We found the vines and apple trees which have borne good crops for many years but which are this year for many years but which are this year for many least proposed to the seed of the seed down in clover. We found the vines and apple trees which have borne good crops for many least proposed to the seed down in clover. We found the vines and apple trees which have borne good crops for many least proposed to the seed of the seed down in clover. We found the vines and apple trees which have borne good crops for many least proposed to the seed down in clover. We found the vines and apple trees which have borne good crops for many least proposed to the work of the weak of the work of the aratively worthless land. First, grub

Animals Beneficial to the Horticulturist.

From an essay with the above title, read before the Kansas State Horticultural Society, by Prof. J. W. Robson, of Cheever, we extract the following:
The common American skunk (Mephitus Americanus). No quadruped found on this continent is more universally detected than the skunk. He is the parial

tested than the skunk. He is the pariah among animals, and is equally detested by man and beast. Though feeble and insignificant in some respects, yet he seems to be conscious of possessing a power to annoy beyond the point of endurance. He is nocturnal in his wanderings, and continues to prowl the night long in pursuit of food. He is the relentless destroyer of the May-bug, both in the imago and larval state. The beetle secretes itself during the day at the base of sunflowers and wild wormwood, where they are discovered and eaten by this animal; were it not for the untiring labors of the skunk this insect would soon become a pest. tested than the skunk. He is the parial

soon become a pest.

The common toad (Bufo vulgaris.)—
This animal is the most useful to the norticulturist of all the Amphibia, for after passing from the tadpole state it retires from the neighborhood of water and soak day situations in the surround. tires from the neighborhood of water and seeks dry situations in the surrounding country. We have long been of the opinion that instead of being wantonly and cruelly destroyed, they ought to be sought after and protected. They voraciously consume large numbers of insects—cut-worms, the larve of the potato bug, the striped sqursh beetle, and other pestiforous insects being their favorite food, which it seizes with great rapidity, using its tongue for that purpose; this organ being quite as long as the animal's body, darts at its prey with arrow-like speed, which it swallows entire. This rapid swallowing seems to in-

Twin Foes to Life

Are Indigestion and Constipation. Their primary symptoms are among the most distressing of minor human ailments, and a host of diseases, speedily resultant from them, mutually aggravate each other and assail at once the whole machinery from them, mutually aggravate each other and assail at once the whole machinery of life. Nausea, Foul Breath, Sour Stomach, Dizziness, Headaches, Billious Fever, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases, Piles, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dropsy, and various Skin Disorders, are among the symptoms and maladies caused by derangement of of the stomach and bowels.

A Thorough Purgative

medicine is the first necessity for cure. Then the cathartic effect must be maintained, in a mild degree, just sufficient to prevent a recurrence of costiveness, and at the same time the liver, kidneys and stomach must be stimulated and strengthened.

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omplish this restorative work better any other medicine. They are ching and thorough, yet mild, in thely gative setion. They do not gripe the ent, and do not induce a costive re-on, as is the effect of other catharties. action, as is the enect of other canal tea-withal, they possess special properties, diuretic, hepatic and tonic, of the highest medicinal value and

Absolutely Cure

All diseases proceeding from disorder of the digestive and assimilatory organs. The prompt use of AYER'S PILLS to correct the first indications of costiveness, averts the serious illnesses which neglect of that condition would inevitably induce. All irregularities in the action of the bowels—looseness as well as constipation—are beneficially controlled by AYER'S PILLS, and for the stimulation of digestive organs weakened by long-confinued dyspepsia, one or two of AYER'S PILLS daily, after dinner, will do more good than anything else.

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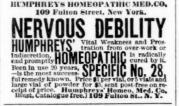
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IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of ma-Is warman the discussion in the large of malarial discase, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Compalaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.



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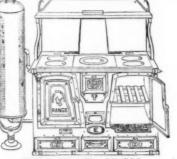
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EVAPORATING FRUIT Full treatise on improved methods, yields, profits, prices and general statistics, FREE. AMERICAN MAN'F'G CO. BOX H WAYNESBORO, PA.

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Are the best because they are made in all sizes, of best material, are more convenient, more easily managed, consume less fuel, heat quicker, retain heat longer, bake better, heat more water, will last longer and give better satisfaction than any Range or Stove made.

The most perplexing days to house keepers are washing and ironing days. Realizing this and sympathese the perfected the above Laundry stove, and believe it will mitigate the troubles mentioned, and lessen the number of "Blue Mondays." ALL COODS FULLY WARRANTED.

SIMMONS HARDWARE CO.

Sole and Exclusive Agents in and for the City of St. Lond.
All orders from outside the City should be addressed to WROUGHT IRON RANGE COMPANY, 1901 Washington Ave *F-CATALOGUES NOW READY.

The Best \$1. Dictionary In The World!

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months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 week may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice for Chills and Fever, Malarial Fevers, and all Liver troubles. Sold everywhere, or sent by mall for 25 cents in stamps. Send for pamphlet (FREE). I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

Rupture

ness of Dr. J. A. Sherman's littistrated ramphiet of Photographic Likenesses of Partients he has treated and cured. These bogus likenesses are personated by certain individuals. Those interested should look to this to avoid being victimized. A circular giving proof of the above will be sent for ten cents, to any one asking for it.

Dr. Sherman's book, bound in cioth, with continued statements for the past 35 years, from Physicians, Mercha. Ls, Farmer's and others who have been cured by his treatment, sogether with his pamphiet of copies of photograph likenesses of cured patients, will be sent by express free of charge on receipt of fifty cents.

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BONE MEAL __AS A__ FERTILIZER.

THE CHEAPEST FERTILIZER KNOWN FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TOU GEO. F. BRUNNER M'FG. CO.

Address Station "A," St. Louis, Mo. Descriptive Circulars Free.

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Only 1,800 Second-hand Barrels left for Sale. Order at once. All expert work attended to. Address, HENRY STUDNICZKA, 1210 Monroe St., St. Louis, Mo.



Recommended by Farmers and Nurserymen s the strongest, simplest and best Clod Crush-r and Soil Pulverizer Invented. Light Draft annot get out of order. It will save its cost very season. Can be worked on rough, stony round without any danger of breaking. Send or circular-H. P. DEUSCHER, Hamilton, O. H. REINSTEDLER, Agent, St. Louis.

SEEDS! Blue Grass, Cornspurry, Cow Peas Lupins, June Rye, Italian and Eng-lish Rye Grass, Seradella, Sheeps Feecue and Vetches.—L. G. WENIGE Belleville Ills.

OUR SOIL PULVERIZER P. M. KEILY & CO., Established 1866. Commission Merehants,

> 916 N. Third St., St. LOUIS Fruits in their Season a Specialty. We offer to shippers 16 years experience, romptness, and the best location in the city. Stencil plates, price currents etc. free.

FLOWER SEED BAGS IN STOCK Vegetables Show Cards in Stock, Nur-serymen's Plates and Show Cards in Stock, Catalogue Plates in Stock. We are the only house that makes Seedmen's, Nurserymen's and Florist's work a specialty. MENSING & STECHER, Lithographers, 336-340 N. St. Pani St., Rochester, N. Y. (Please mention this paper.)

\$250 A MONTH. Agents wanted. 90 best sell-ing articles in the world. 1 sample from Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

MONTHS \$1 00.

ADVERTISING: 40 cents per line of agate space; reduction on large or long time adver-

of the best advertising mediums of its class in highest possible recommendation of its value taking cream from the calves, as an advertising medium.

There was a large Grange picnic at Roodhouse, Greene County, Ills., on the fourth day of September. Some two thousand persons were assembled. Col. J. C. Winters, of Whitehall, was master of commerciae. of ceremonies. There was a choir of 100 that sung a number of songs, and there were other appropriate exercises on several organs.

on several organs.

An address was delivered in the foremoon by Major E. A. Giller, Master of
the State Grange, and in the afternoon,
the meeting was addressed by Norman J. Colman of St. Louis.

It was one of the largest and best con ducted Grange picnics we have attended for a long time. We have never known for a long time. We have never known the vocal music to be surpassed on such

THE sale of Shorthorn cattle to be made by the administrator of the late J. C. Hamilton, of Flat Creek, near Mount Stefling, Kentucky, is one of the most important that has called for attention for very many years. As an evi-dence of the opinion of those best able to judge of these matters we present in column an article from the Ken tucky Live-Stock Record on the men and the animals. The frequent mention of the New York Mills sale in connection with this of the Hamiltons evidences of the part of those who have seen the on the farm and the breeding as stock on the tarm and the breeding as told in the catalogue an item worthy of more than a passing thought; for, as told in the interview published in the RURAL WORLD last week, as many of these animals in the sale are very highly bred as were in that, and all of the stock is in first class breeding condition.

is in first class breeding condition. From the evidences at hand we have from the evidences at hand we have no doubt of a very large attendance from many more than half the States in the Union and from British America; and the fiercest competition for more than half of the animals to be sold.

Louis, and of all other large cities in this country, will have to make a radical change in their handling of creamery or well made dairy butter, if they expect to hold their trade. The holding of dairy and creamery conventions is making the people acquainted with the men who make the butter, and so surely as they do the comprision, men are left on that do, the commission men are left on that

But again, some of the commission in the habit of handling Limburger cheese, Coop Chickens, Crate Cabbage, etc. etc., and never dream that these are liable to affect the flavor of the best butter they have in stock, or the best that any one can make.

where in the world is the e of handling butter two or three or ur times before it reaches the consumer; e competition in trade is more than likely to lead the manufacturer direct to the consumer, in many departments of business, and especially so in those that are used in the family for every day con-sumption. If that should ever become ractice with dairy products, and should in transit avoid the contagion of the ordinary warehouse, how ch better and sweeter will they reach the dining room table and the palate of of the communicated to the various articles of diet consumed at the table.

commission men are butting against the idea, but their stinking ware-houses is the best answer either the dairyman or the consumer can point to.

The work attending the inaugurating and conducting a "World's Fair," such as was at Philadelphia, and is now developing to the point of completion in New Orleans, is of such a magnitude at to make the efforts of the State Fair officials appear as small, comparatively, as does the work of cetting was constituted in the state of the stat as does the work of getting up a County
as seem small, when contrasted with
its larger competitor, the reason being
that while one draws from the immediwhole State and adjoining terri-

from the whole State and adjoining terri-tory, a World's Fair draws its exhibitors and patrons from all parts of the globe. While, therefore, the exhibit made by the latter by far excels all, others, it must be borne in mind that the labor necessary to prepare the way for this arge display of products and merchan-

dise, is in proportion to the result.

In evidence of this, we refer to the meeting of gentlemen interested in the Dairy and Creamery department of the World's Fair, who, the past month, spent some three days' in session in Chicago, to arrange the premium list for this one department, which boasts of having ten

department, which boasts of having ten thousand dollars devoted to it for premi-ums on butter and cheese.

The list, as arranged, will be very en-ticing to all dairy and creamery men, and we hope that the makers of both butter and cheese in this parallel, will see to it that they get their part of this liberal list of premiums.

A Few Interesting Facts for Our Farmer Readers.

At the request of several patrons we print, says The Morning Eye, of Rood-house, Ills., the following extracts from address delivered at the Grange pic-Thursday, by Col. Norman J the address delivered at the Grange pic-nic Thursday, by Col. Norman J. Colman, editor of the RURAL WORLD, St. Louis, and which may prove of in-terest to many of our farmer readers: After a few general and introductory remarks Col. Colman said that in a great

many things there was an over-produc-tion; for instance in the manufacture of woolen and cotton goods, and iron, and that a great many industrial establish-ments had been compelled to close down or run on half time on account of over duction. He stated that the same as true with the farmers, and that the duction just now appeared to be t. He said that the low price of wheat did not justify its production on our higher priced lands and spoke of the great wheat fields of cheap lands in America besides the unlimited production in India, Australia, Russia and other countries of the old world, with which we are unable to compete. Then again, wheat raising constantly impoverishs the soil, while stock raising would im-

prove the lands and would be more pro-fitable. He cited the case of the farmer in the dairy section of the east where THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

BY NORMAN J. COLMAN

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

T. 21 50 PFP YEAR: OR FIGHT

The dairy section of the easy whete they had small and well improved farms, and money to loan. They feed their dairy cows on Illinois and Kansas corn at \$1.00 per bushel or more and their winters are from one to two months longer than here, and more severe. If they can get rich there in the dairy bush. AT \$1 50 PER YEAR; OR EIGHT they can get rich there in the dairy business, why cannot our farmers here get Nov. 20th, Joseph E. Miller, Holstein Cattle rich the same way with all the advanta-

ADVERTISING: 40 cents per line of agate
ges in their favor.
The farmers in Iowa have progressed
rapidly in the creamery business. The
first creamery was started 12 years ago, and now in one county there are 43 creameries; not only that but Iowa creamery butter took the first premium the country This is the uniform testimony of all who have given it a trial. Many of our at the world's exposition, at London. largest advertising patrons have used it for An Iowa farmer in conversation with more than a quarter of a century, which is the noticed that his neighbor who had about the same number of cows and calves, sold his cream, fed his calves and had oney left after paying his hands. His eighbor had as good calves as he had, hile he had to sell some of his beef catle to pay his hands.

Col.Colman insisted that farmers should make grass the leading production, for it was king of everything produced, and if they did not want to keep cows for dairying they could raise heavy draft horses, mules, cattle sheep or hogs, and that it was always profitable to raise the if they did best of everything.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: During the past week, Col. R. T. Smiley, General Agent of the Southwestern Creamery Association, has been interviewing our business men with such success that a mpany has been organized for the purpose of building and operating a cream-ery at this place which will be capable producing 2,500 pounds of butter per y. Our citizens are much gratified at is proposed addition to our local en-prises. The stock has all been suberibed, and in 60 days it is hoped that serious, and in 60 days it is no pear that the creamery will be in operation. Col. Smiley is well up in agricultural matters, and while here delivered a very interesting public address on the dairy interests of Missouri. Having concluded his business, he departed last evening, having made an exceedingly favorable in ing made an exceedingly favorable im-pression during the few days he was CITIZEN St. Charles, Mo.

Fotes-Correspondence.

-We have a letter for E. B., Montgomery county, Kansas. Will he please send us his address on a postal. His letter appeared on page 260 of this year's RURAL WORLD.

-We have the new fall catalogue of Benson nle & Co., Philadelphia Seedsman, etc., r we received. Readers of the RULAL WORLD hould by all means have a copy of it.

-Will you be kind enough to tell me relope two blind teats out of a good milk cow who gives her milk from two only?-A. A Blumer, Fredericktown, Mo..... We know of no means to develop them

-Messrs. Brod & Miller of St. Louis adver tise a line of general wearing apparel for every member of the farmer's family, man woman and child, at a very low price for eash. We wish to say the firm though a oung one is undoubtedly reliable and that rders with the cash will be filled and shipped

calf in a couple of weeks, by a pure Jersey | while the Leonards were out with their Gallo-bull, that he will sell for one hundred and | ways and Polled Angus. twenty-five dollars with her calf. He says he is perfectly gentle, has fine teats and bag, a beauty. Mr. M. is a reliable gentleman. The cow was sired by Gen. Grant's stakes premiums for best bull and cow of beef Jersey Bull Ringling, and is out of a fine Jer

pruning shears suitable for pruning grape vines and gooseberries and price, please?

Box 755, Eureka Springs, Ark. Louis, Mo.

bushels of potatoes raised annually in the be proper to suggest the inadvisability of tely surrounding country, and the other digger on the market. The following testi-

—I wish to build a house for keeping sweet of the Fair, the board of directors declared potatoes. Will you or some of your readers be kind enough to give me a plan of constructions was the existence of pleuro-pneumonia tion? I prefer using brick as material. in Illinois. The facts are, that one of the Reader, Bentonville, Ark.

Essex Hogs.

ED. RUBAL WORLD: Will some of the con tributors to your good paper tell me how to krow an Essex hog, and are there two kinds? My impression has been that they were a

Our Newspaper.

Our Newspaper.

According to Edwin Alden & Bro 's (Cincinnati, O.,) American Newspaper Catalogue for 1883, there are 14,867 newspapers and magazines published in the United States and the British Provinces. Total in the United States, 41,76; in the British Provinces, 691; divided as follows: Dailles, 1,357; Tri-Weekiles, 18, 1997; Bi-Weekiles, 18, 1997; Bi-Weekiles, 18, 1997; Bi-Weekiles, 18, 1997; Monthiles, 1,602; Bi-Monthiles, 28; Quarterlies, 83; showing an increase over the publications of 1883 of 1,594. The greatest increase has been among the Weekly Newspapers of a political character (?) while it has been least among the class publications. The book is very handsomely gotten up and contains some 850 pages, printed on heavy book paper, elegantly bound in cloth. It will be sent to any address, prepaid, on receipt of \$1.50.

Che Cattle Bard.

Sept. 24th, 25th and 26th, Administrator's

Nov. 19th. J. C. Smith, Shorthorns at St.

May 20th, 1885, Powells & Bennett, Inde-May 21st, 1885, W. T. Hearne, Lees Sum-

A couple of days since we visited the farm of M. B. Greensfelder, about ten miles from St. Louis on the Olive street road. He has a fine place, has erected large and excellent the daily papers with the evident result, if not the object, of paralyzing the cattle industry of the country that has lately reached is a chance to get good ones and to start a tained office under the general Gover-

The stock is advertised in this paper.

The following premiums were awarded to Thos. B. Wales Jr., & Son on their Holstein eattle at the Iowa State Fair, recently held

For bulls, 3 years and over, first, Jaap (452): ills 2 years and over, first to Klaas (2201); ulls 1 year and over, second to Durk (2401); ows 3 years and over, first to Mink (402) ows 3 years and over, second to Jenma 2nd (3737); heifers I year, first to Vreda 2nd (778); bifers I year, second to Stie 3rd (3737); helter calves, first to Tietie 4th (3785).

In class Sweepstakes Best-bull any age, Klaas (2201); Best-cow any age, Vreda 2nd

The Sweepstakes premium for dairy butter was awarded them for 40 lb. tub butter, made on Brookbank Farm from milk of pure bred Holstein cows The special butter prize offered by the Hol-tein Breeder's Association of America was

also taken by them.

Saline County, Mo., Notes.

The fourteenth annual fair of the Saline Central A. & M. Association, has just closed— with usual celat—and it is safe to say it was one of the most successful ever held. In point of exhibition of stock, it far surpassed nything ever had here, and it is a pleasure oknow that most of the stock belongs he at home, owned by breeders who are doing a vast deal to increase the wealth of this-the banner stock county of the State. It would

First and foremost, must be mentioned the aperb herd of Hereford cattle owned by C. D. Hudson, of Saline, headed by the young bull Emperor, a grandson of Lord Wilton of Hereford fame. This herd has been collected at heavy expense. Mr. Hudson is one of the best judges of beef cattle in the State, and his selections of Herefords have done no dis -Mr. C. W. Murfeldt of Kirkwood, Mo., informs us he has a pure Jerseycow, two and a half years old, solid color, that will drop a

One of the interesting features of the fair was the contest for the sweepstakes premium for the best herd of beef cattle, also sweepbreeds. These were contested for by the ey cow, but she cannot be registered. Here a good chance to buy.

Will you please inform me where I can get opinion among stock men, as to the justice of the award. In this case, as far as could be vines and gooseberries and price, please?
Can you also tell me where I can get a good
pump and hose for garden. Respectfully,
MRS. H. S.

The state of the second of the superiority of the average
not admit the superiority of the average Hereford over the average Shorthorn, yet many of them were free in their opinion that the Herefords, in this case, should have had

mand for a potato usgo, whand. To supply work heretofore done by hand. To supply this want C. E. Mann & Co., of Geneva, Ill., have improved and perfected their potato digger with such a lavish hand as to now be able to offer the best as it is the oldest potato able to offer the best as it is the oldest potato able to offer the best as it is the oldest potato able to offer the best as it is the oldest potato able to offer the best as it is the oldest potato and the sound t have a potato crop will do well to write for a say what he thinks. Sweepstakes should be

circular:

BARRE, VT., Sept. 27, 1888.

C. E. MANN, Geneva, Ill.

Dear Sir::—The digger arrived the 20th.

The race course is a well constructed one, C. E. MANN, Geneva, Ill.

Dear Sir::—The digger arrived the 20th. I
would say that it is all that it is recommended to be, and more than I expected. I think
it will pay for itself this year. When you get
wour Sulky Digger perfected I shall want one
MILES MORRISON.

MILES MORRISON.

There were no Jersey cattle on exhibition,
There were no Jersey cattle on exhibition,
There were sever al herds in the county,

Jersey breeders of the county, and an invari able exhibitor, (Rev. W. M. Bell, of Miami, Mo.,) was an extensive purchaser at the un fortunate Epler sale, at Virginia, Ill., in Feb ruary last, which sale, at present, is considered the distributive point of all the cases of pleuro-pneumonia, in Illinois. After the dis-covery of the existence of the dread disease, steps were taken by the U.S., authorities, to

later, and as well now as at any time. Breeders have all been too careless as to the intro-Clean bills of health, as well as pedigree, should be in order, and will be hereafter. the objections be attributed to him that

men don't do things half-way, and should it ever appear here, prompt action will soon stamp it out. After all, it will likely prove more of a scare than else; for Illinois will oughbred and trotting horse but I am insale, Flat Creek, herd of the late Jas. C. Hamilton, Flat Creek, Ky.

a good thing. It wakes up sleepy folks and his place, and the least estimate for the stock sold by him in the last 15 years last the wiser ones. By the close of the stock sold by him in the last 15 years last the child in the cradle, a kind of house the stock sold by him in the last 15 years last the child in the cradle, a kind of house the stock sold by him in the last 15 years last the child in the cradle, a kind of house the stock sold by him in the last 15 years last the child in the cradle, a kind of house the stock sold by him in the last 15 years last the child in the cradle, a kind of house the stock sold by him in the last 15 years last the child in the cradle, a kind of house the stock sold by him in the last 15 years last the child in the cradle, a kind of house the stock sold by him in the last 15 years last the child in the cradle, a kind of house the stock sold by him in the last 15 years last the child in the cradle, a kind of house the stock sold by him in the last 15 years last the child in the cradle, a kind of house the stock sold by him in the last 15 years last the child in the cradle, a kind of house the child in the cradle, a kind of house the child in the cradle, a kind of house the child in the cradle, a kind of house the child in the cradle, a kind of house the child in the cradle, a kind of house the child in the cradle, a kind of house the child in the cradle, a kind of house the child in the cradle, a kind of house the child in the cradle, a kind of house the child in the cradle, a kind of house the child in the cradle, a kind of house the child in the cradle, a kind of house the child in the cradle, a kind of house the child in the soon eradicate it. A good scare is sometimes | formed has every description of blooded stock | incapable to shift for themselves. They are warns the wiser ones. By the close of the year, it is to be expected and hoped that the end of the present pleuro upheaval, will be reached.

IDLEWILD.

stock sold by him in the last Byears is a great deal over a million dollars. I think I have said enough on the high prices paid and are being paid every day, for the different classes

Our clever friend, Idlewild, has very plain-ly stated a very plain fact, in regard to the pleuro-pneumonia scare, in so far as the Saline county people are concerned. The Association did the only thing open to them, and the men of Saline are just the men to "take the bull by the horns" (so to speak) sale to come off at Eminence, Kentucky in the event of so unfortunate a thing hap-

barns and stables with all modern conven- such immense and gratifying proportions iences. But it is not these that we sat down to notice but some fine registered Jersey cows and helfers, but here that he has to sell at low rates. It has been difficult in the West to procure registered Jersey cows and helfers, but here the second procure of the country have charged that a few men, who have through political influence obood herd.

Full particulars will be given to any one lesiring to purchase registered Jerseys by mors of the existence of disease among cat estifing to purchase registered Jerseys by alling upon the editor of the RURAL WORLD. mers the necessity for this Rureau and as these rumors, up to the present time, have not been verified as facts, and further, as we learn from personal correspondence with some of those farmers who own animals charged by this Bureau as being affected by ther, all know bow difficult it is to determine

> trouble with cattle, two doctors rarely agree-ing in the diagnosis of any single case. Then, when we consider the great harm it has done and the little good accomplished, by spreading these sensational reports, except as indicated in behalf of the men who hold the offices, we are irresistibly led to a grave suspicion of their good faith.

the various types of "contagious pleuro

pneumonia," pneumonia" and oth

Blooded Stock and Their Value

AN ESSAY READ BY W. B. ATHEY BEFORE THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE HELD AT HOLLY

Once upon a time England was in the same nd downs the stockmen of that day had They had no market to go to to get their fine stock as we have. "How must they get them?" Only by breeding, and only one man made a success of it; he was Thomas Bates, the founder of the best imported families of the founder of the best imported families of Shorthorn cattle. He used every means to get the best of both males and females, and havthe best of both males and females, and having succeeded, kept and bred them in families; or, in other words, bred in and in. I can use no language to explain better the state of mind of the breeding men of that day than that used by Mr. Bell, the Historian of the Bates Shorthorns; he says: "The great obstacle to the improvement of domestic animals seems to have a risen from a common were used."

Pare Dates remaies until they now have a very large herd, which has very few equals in the world. But finally the death of the edits member of this family and firm, and the feeble health of Mr. A. L. Hamilton has compelled the sale of the cultivation of the sale of the cultivatio to have arisen from a common prevailing lidea among breeders, that no bull should be used in the same herd more than three years and no tup or ram more than two years, because (say they) if used longer the breed will be too near akin and the received will be too near the order of more than seed of the entire grand collection. The average of more than \$\$80\$ per head for more than one hundred head made in June for A. L. Hamilton has compelled the sale of the entire grand collection. The average of more than \$\$80\$ per head for more than one hundred head made in June for A. L. Hamilton has compelled the sale of the entire grand collection. The average of more than \$\$80\$ per head for which the sale of the entire grand collection. The average of more than \$\$80\$ per head for which the sale of the entire grand collection. The average of more than \$\$80\$ per head for which the sale of the entire grand collection. The average of more than \$\$80\$ per head for which the sale of the entire grand collection. The average of more than \$\$80\$ per head for which the sale of the entire grand collection. The average of more than \$\$80\$ per head for which the sale of the entire grand collection. The average of more than \$\$80\$ per head for which the sale of the entire grand collection. The average of more than \$\$80\$ per head for which the sale of the entire grand collection. The average of more than \$\$80\$ per head for which the sale of the entire grand collection. The average of more than \$\$80\$ per head for which the sale of the entire grand collection. The average of more than \$\$80\$ per head for which the sale of the entire grand collection and the sale e too near akin and the product will be tender, diminutive and liable to disorders; some have imbibed the prejudice so far as to think it irreligious, and if they were by chance in possession of the best breed on the Island, would, by no means, put a male and Island, would, by no me Island, would, or no means, party of the same female together that were out of the same men who display the judgment, ne dam. But fortunately for the public there have been men in different lines of breeding whose enlarged minds were not bound by vulgar prejudice or long established modes and who have proven by many years' experience, that such notions are without foun-dation. But one of the most conclusive argu-ments that crossing with different stock is not necessary to secure size, hardiness, etc., is the breed of wild cattle in Chillingham Park in the county of Northumberland: it is well known that these cattle have been confined in this park for several hundred years without any intermixture of foreign element or change of blood, and United States, and of the labor which this immense production requires, the most burdensome is that of digging, hence the demand for a potato digger, which shall do the have bred from the nearest affinities in every able degree: vet we find these cattle ex ceedingly hardy, healthy and well formed and their size as well as color and many other particulars and peculiarities the same as they were five hundred years since. From this instance it appears there can be no dansay what he thinks. Sweepstakes should be confined to particular breeds, and the sooner it is found out, the better for all.

can be obtained and preserved. Now some-thing as to the value of high bred stock. In high bred stock, and in fact in every class of stock the value is governed by the demand or market; breeders' prices are far above those thing as to the value of high bred stock. In high bred stock, and in fact in every class of market; breeders' prices are far above those of the butchers, and some fabulous prices have been paid by breeders.

On the 7th of June, 1855, we find the first large Shorthorn sale taking place at Willis

Decree Lorder We have been paid by breeders overlook the fact as to which breed is the best to cross with our poorly graded Texas stock—which Rooms, London The sale comprised 17 animals—12 cows and 5 bulls—which brought a grand total of \$41,645, or an average per head grand total of \$1,045, or an average per nead of \$2,405. Willis Rooms have been put to market.

Question—The Polled-Angus seems to be a many and multifarious uses. Pictures, article of virtu, china and many other things have been sold there for fabulous prices, but nothing seemed to upset the public mind as My impressien has been that they were a small hog, having small bones, very little hair, and close to the ground, and very easily kept. I have one that was sold to me for a full blood that is very large, has heavy, long, legs, heavy hair, long head, and is very hand to keep. I wrote to the party that I purchased from, complaining that it was not an Essex, and he writes that there are two kinds of Essex, a large and small, and that mine is the large kind. Wen. Persy, long the large kind. Wen. Persy, Remarks. We have never seen the kind described by your correspondent. We think you have been imposed upon.

Beliuro-pneumonia, in Illinois. After the discovery of the existence of the dread disease, but its governed to upset the public mind as did this sale of Shorthorn cattie; much speculation was indulged in at that time as the tour stock would produce a very hardy animal and a good rustier, but he is too small—they have not lost any of their prestige, as will be seen by the sale two years later, held now all surpossible dissemination of the infaction, and it was pronounced free from disease. Still, to avoid any possible dissemination of the infaction, and it was pronounced free from disease. Still, to avoid any possible dissemination of the infaction, and it was pronounced free from disease. Still, to avoid any possible dissemination of the infaction, and it was pronounced free from disease. Still, to avoid any possible dissemination of the infaction, and it was pronounced free from disease. Still, to avoid any possible dissemination of the way of sales in the United States and not foreign countries. On the 12th of June, 1884, and the bert doubt possesses all the sterling qualities that did this sale of Shorthorn cattie; much spect the public mind as indulged in at that time as the doubt possesses all the sterling qualities that did this sale of Shorthorn cattie; much spect the the did this sale of Shorthorn cattie; much spect the thet of upset the avoid produce a weight of their prices, our lation was indulged in

the way of sales in the United States and not in foreign countries. On the 12th of June, 1884, premiums on Jerseys, and while some regarded the decree as of somewhat too sweeping a nature, yet the end in view was reached—and general satisfaction now obtains—the more especially since the Illinois authorities have also forbidden the exhibition of any Jerseys at any agricultural Fair, this fall, in Illinois.

This pleuro-pneumonia business has fallen like a thunder-clap, upon the fine cattle interests. It was bound to come, sooner or later and as well went of the same objections to him the way of sales in the United States and not in foreign countries. On the 12th of June, 1884, and Lexington, Ky., Mr. A. L. Hamilton's sale of our form of him?

Answer.—I have the same objections to him that I have to the Polled-Angus, too small—he wouldn't suit my taste at all.

Question.—Well, how about the Hereford? He seems to be the special pride of some of States. All the best families of Shorthorns brought under the hammer the sum of \$87,450, thus averaging fully \$849 per treests. It was bound to come, sooner or later and as well was present in in foreign countries. On the 12th of June, 1884, and Lexing and not in foreign countries. On the 12th of June, 1884, and Lexington, Ky., Mr. A. L. Hamilton's sale of the courter-Journal, in speaking of this sale, says: It goes on red in speaking of this sale, says: It goes on red in speaking of this sale, says: It goes on red in speaking of this sale, says: It goes on red in the Wulf of the Polled-Angus, too small—he wouldn't suit my taste at all.

All the best families of Shorthorns to stock-growers?

Answer.—There, you are beginning to come to tot. The Hereford produces a very pretty for the same objections to him the way of sales in the United States and not in foreign countries. On the 12th of June, 1884, and in the way of sales in the United States and not in foreign countries. On the 12th of June, 1884, and 1894, and 18 sum of \$87,450, thus averaging fully \$849 per head, is enough to establish that fact. Duchess of Flat Creek 2d, a two-year old, brought, alone, \$7,000, and goes to Missouri: it will be seen from this, the old esteem of breeders has not quite died out. Since the year 1869 up Answer.—The Shorthorn, sir, the Shorthorn,

years) he has sold under the hammer \$372,171 worth of thoroughbred yearlings alone. Mr. of stock. But are these prices the true value of stock? The only answer to this, I think, is as follows: It is owing, in a great measure, to what purpose the stock is put. Only last year we find two horses, among the many, selling for large-boned, long, round and capable o enormous prices; I have reference to the carrying more beet than any other animal pacer Joh on and the trotting stallion Dic- A tator, who sold for \$20,500 each, and each to be used in a different field, Johnson on the

me are correct or approximate to correct-ness, does it not behoove us to raise the best horses for harness and saddle; raise the best mules for work, and the best cattle for milk, outter and the butcher: We have our own and and, to say the least, it is and we are ise than scrubs, but which will sell for from ten to forty times more-we can raise e means to enrich our poor lands and our-lves at the same time, it is clearly our duty begin the good work at once.—Southern

Live-Stock Journal.

The great closing out sale and final disper-ion of the Flat Creek herd or herds of Shorthorns is an epoch in Shorthorn history. which the breeders of America are not likely can but look upon this as no ordinary event

When the electric wire published to the world that the great New York Mills Herd of pure Bates cattle would be dispersed by pub-lic auction it sent a thrill which seemed to touch the nerves of every intelligent Shortorn breeder, and the excitement increased as that memorable day of September, '73 drew nearer until it culminated in the un precedented sale. It was generally known that there had been collected at New York Mills, the purest and highest bred herd of Bates cattle in the world and that enterpris ing men with abundance of means had tried to tempt the owner of that herd to part with some of his best cattle, but without su until circumstances, finally brought the persion by public auction.

The two elder Hamiltons were well known shorthorn breeders thirty years ago, and for twenty years past have been using the best and purest of Bates sires upon their herd But the financial panic and crash of 1877-8 of fered them an opportunity, which they ea erly embraced to obtain some of the higher red and purest Bates cattle, and since that they have, with little regard to cost, con tinued to add to their herd of this class of there are a larger number of pure Bates cat-by the strain dividual merit of the entire

Oa such very rare occasions as this it is the cattle who thus secure their places in the very front rank of Shorthorn men, and others who are already at the front take place Sept. 24, 25 and 26, at Flat Creek, and as it is an administrator's sale they must all be closed out without reserve.-Kentucky Live Stock Record.

A reporter of the Colfax County (N. M Stockman has been interviewing several io cal ranchmen with regard to their prefer ences for breeding bulls, and find that

Reporter-Mr. Holland, there has been a

are to the others? I have heard that he, also, is not a hardy animal

is not a narry animat.

Answer.—True, all the breeds mentioned, in themselves, without a cross, are rather effeminate in their nature—too tender and hold pet, and pampered and fed from their infancy up to full growth and of course they know nothing about rustling for themselves-but among all the fancy breeds I prefer the shorthorns, for various reasons. Experi ents have proved that the Shorthorn is the The Shorthorn puts a body on his crosses for large-boned, long, round and capable of disease among their cattle.

Mr. Ben. F. Vanmeter was by the will of the late Abram Renick, made his sole executor. This is evidence of confidence in an old neighbor, and those who know Mr. Vanmeter best will say the trust could not have been placed in better hands.

disease among their cattle, and micromatic in the state of the season, who over a fourth of the amount plad for him. Dictator made three-fourths of the amount plad for him the stat this plant is does one weighing from 600 to 900 the product of the amount plad for him the stat this plant is does one weighing from 600 to 900 the product of the amount plad for him the state this plant is does one weighing from 600 to 900 the product of the amount plad for him the state this plant is does one weighing from 600 to 900 the product of the amount plad for him the state this plant is does one weighing from 600 to 900 the product of the amount plad for him the state this plant is does one weighing from 600 to 900 the product of the amount plad for him. Dictator made three-fourths of the amount plad for him the state this plant is does one weighing from 600 to 900 the product of the amount plad for him the state this plant is does one weighing from 600 to 900 the product of the amount plad for him the state the season. So, then, if in so short a time, they pounds.

Why Should Short-Horn Breeders Cry Down Unlashionable Families.

azette, which may be read with profit by reeders of any and all classes of stock:

The continued reference by correspondents of the Gazette to different families of Shortnorms, leads me to say that, in my judgment, stallions last year, than for several

that are standard by the figure it now does. Breeders will reap a rich reward. ventually learn that there are more profitable cattled of the other colors than of the dark red (which indicates more Devon than Short-horn). Show me a lot of good roans, with some white and yellow-red steers, and I will show you a more useful bunch of cattle than can be had among the dark reds. My experience teaches that the lighter colors are mellower handlers, better feeders, make a better appearance, and turn out finer and fatter cattle, all things considered, than do heir darker relatives.

Shorthorn is seen, give it all the honors due a first-class animal of the breed, regardless home to make our fair a success of its lineage; for all of us must know by this time that we have a formidable enough eneny to contend against without quarreling ver who has the best-bred cattle. The Herefords and other breeds are assatling us on all sides, and their friends spare neither time nor money to get their favorites to the front. Our safety lies in standing together.

I want to see no more war upon Bates cat-tle or Bates men, for they have good cattle nor do I want to hear Bates men making light of Booth men or their pets, for in my experi-ence of over forty years I have seen not only fferent families. In years gone by, when I was a much younger man than now, there ere thought to be perfection and, indeed, nany of them were model beef animals.

Many years ago I stopped over night at my old friend, Mr. E. G. Bedford's, in Kentucky ooking for Short-horns, and saw at his place family of cores outled Lawrence. family of cows called Lauras (Seventeens). recall also a ball known as imp. Baron ooth of Lancaster 7535 (Booth and Cruick hank, and the best bull of his day), and still ater, while calling upon Mr. John Hope, at low Park, I had the pleasure of a look at np. 4th Duke of Clarence (Bates Duchess). ow if there can be produced cattle of the haracter of those here named from diffe loods, is there not good in them all? What ave we to "fuss" about with such demontrations of merit from so-called rival famies? At the Pickrell, Thomas & Smith's sale here were a number of different families sold Marys, Rose of Sharon and others not necessary to mention. Surely, there were good

nes among them all. Boys, we must stick closer together. At the late Harristown sale one of James N. Brown's sons said to me, "Uncle Harvey, we Shorthorn men are all brothers. Come and see us, ed for the work which they have to perform nd see what we are doing, and advise with and see what we are doing, and advise with us." This is the spirit that should animate all of us, and I believe more of it is to be met that odoy than for many years not. The with to-day than for many years past. The selfish, spiteful disposition heretofore so pre-valent seems fast dying out, and I believe by yeverything else are carried in the sam a little more unity of action we will be able to place the Short-horn upon a higher plane han it has ever held. We must breed good cattle. Breed out all the lives in the tefects, and always breed first for individual ing tou

ences for breeding bulls, and and that some prefer the Shorthorns, some the Hereford, some the Polled Angus, some the Galloway, some the Polled-Angus, some the Galloway, and others a cross of either of the latter breeds with the Storthorns." His interview with Mr. J. Holland, manager of the Illinois Cattle Company is given below:

| Farmers are buying good Short-horn cows for their beef. Their milk as well as for their beef. Their land is too valuable for them to continue longer with native stock. They must raise cattle that will be worth from \$75\$ to \$100 at 100 billion and die at the age of about from the cattle that will be worth from \$75\$ to \$100 at 100 billion and die at the age of about from the cattle that will be worth from \$75\$ to \$100 at 100 billion and die at the age of about from the cattle that will be worth from \$75\$ to \$100 at 100 billion and die at the age of about from the cattle that will be worth from \$75\$ to \$100 at 100 billion and die at the age of about from the cattle that will be worth from \$75\$ to \$100 at 100 billion and die at the age of about from the cattle that will be worth from \$75\$ to \$100 at 100 billion and the cattle that will be worth from \$75\$ to \$100 at 100 billion and the cattle that will be worth from \$75\$ to \$100 at 100 billion and the cattle that will be worth from \$75\$ to \$100 at 100 billion and the cattle that will be worth from \$75\$ to \$100 at 100 billion and the cattle that will be worth from \$75\$ to \$100 at 100 billion and the cattle that will be worth from \$75\$ to \$100 at 100 billion and the cattle that will be worth from \$75\$ to \$100 at 100 billion and the cattle that will be worth from \$75\$ to \$100 billion and the cattle that will be worth from \$75\$ to \$100 billion at 100 billion and the cattle that will be worth from \$75\$ to \$100 billion bill thirty months old. If thoroughbreds cannot be bought, buy grade helfers and breed them Reporter—Mr. Holland, there has been a ger in in-breeding by the nearest affinities provided they are possessed in a superior dependence of qualities we wish to acquire, but if not possessed of these, then we ought to procure such of the same kind as have in the most eminent degree the valuable qualities we find our own deficient in. It is certain from the best males and females that the best breed can be obtained and preserved. Now something as to the value of high bred stock.

Reporter—Mr. Holland, there has been a great deal of discussion among eattle raisers and the stock papers in reference to which may be the best breed of improved eattle. What is your opinion in the matter?

Answer—There are several breeds of cattle being advertised in the stock papers from the being advertised in the stock papers from the best males and females that the best breed can be obtained and preserved. Now something as to the value of high bred stock. It was the value of high bred stock. They should never be permitted to be bought, buy grade helfers and breed the be bought, buy grade helfers and breed the bet bred to thorough bulls. Do not permit the butcher to tempt you by a few extra dollars to park with your best ones. Self the mean ones, retain the good and keep them well, and the result will not be a matter of doubt. Let quality rather than numbers be the ruling rather than numbers be the ruling and above all do not neglect the calment of the same kind to the precipices into the sean rather than have them end their except with your best ones. Self the mean ones, retain the good and keep them well, and the result will not be a matter of doubt. Let quality rather than numbers be the ruling rather than numbers be the ruling of the precipices into the sean rather than have them end their except with your best ones. Self the mean ones, retain the good and keep them well, and the result will not be a matter of doubt. It them room at their pleasure (which very often mean falling over the precipices into the tached to them that th

weaned last October, which will average over 1,000 lbs., two being white, four roan, and one red. I expect to have them at the com-

that will command the best prices in the market.

Question—The Polled-Angus seems to be a Sterling, for Fourth Duchess of Clarence,

which are reported in some of the western

Don't neglect these. If you have symptoms of Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Neu-ralgia, or the indications of any other disease raigia, or the indications of any other disease which may keep its hold upon you until it becomes chronic, do not neglect the warning indications. Meet the enemy upon the very threshold, and while your vitality is yet unimpaired. If your regular physician falls to reach the case, then we advise you to try the new Vitalizing Treatment of Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1169 Girard street, Philadelphia. It will be found an almost certain means of restoration—the way back to health—an agent that may save you from a life of invalidism, or from premature death. In saying this, we are not speaking lightly, nor from mere professional interest, nor from theory orgeneral assumptions. In proof, you are offered

The Horseman.

Stallions Advertised.

Exile, J. V. Stryker, Jerseyville, Ills. Clay Cuyler, J. V. Stryker, Jerseyville, Ills. Monitor, C. D. Colman, St. Louis, Mo. Sprague Pilot, H. L. Dousman, Prairie

Wolfort's Hambletonian, H. L. Dous Prince Julian, H. L. Dousman, Prairie

Horse Notes from McLean Co., III.

COL. COLMAN: Mr. H. I. Wheeler of Hudson s bought of Mr. Geo. McIntosh, of Bloom ngton, the ? yr. old stallion "Brightlight," by John Bright, dam said to be a Mambrin mare. The price paid was \$300. Mr. Wheeler is doing what he can to improve the road-ster stock of this county, and we regret that in selecting a stallion to place at the head of his stud, he did not hit upon one that was standard bred, for we believe with Mr. J. H Wallace, Editor of Wallace's Monthly, who says, "if you want to breed trotters and sell them at trotters' prices, breed only to standnem at trotters' prices, breed only to stand feeder, of Vermilion Co., Ill., delivered the following practical sermon to Short-horn breeders in a recent issue of the Breeders' agood looking colt, and we hope will prove a good breeder. We are glad to say trotting future. I think it safe to say there were fifty per cent more mares bred to trotting bred the time will soon come when all the differences that now exist concerning the various "sorts' will have to be buried.

There is an increasing demand here for the services of trotting stallions, especially those that are standard bred, and to those that secure their services, I will say they will yet

The opinion of breeders here is very near all others that were in the what I whis to emphasize most, however, the folly of running down each other's regret that the McLean County Fair is to, be eards, because of different breeding. All exposed to it were at once quarantined. We state folly of running down each other's needs, because of different breeding. All thoroughbreds should stand on a more equal cotting as regards blood. Wherever a good the attraction of both norsemen and visitors,

"OCCASIONAL."

Shetland Ponies.

COL. COLMAN: I observed your short notice of "Shetland Ponies" in the last is ue of the RURAL WORLD, and submit a slight amend ment to your statement as to the size of the even in very small matters. Shetlands vary in height from 35 to 46 inches-a mean figure being the rule. The first named figure is rare f Booth men or their pets, for in my experince of over forty years I have seen not only ood, but very good cattle in most all of the ifferent families. In years gone by when I fifteen families. In years gone by when I in finding one so small. Yours truly, THOS. T. TURNER.

Normandy, Mo.

Shetland Ponies-How Reared.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: I noticed an article in your issue of September 4th, on the Shetland Pony, in which it is stated that there was a certain pony imported to this country which had been reared so exclusively on fish that he only learned to graze by imitating its new companions. I was born in the Shet land Islands, and lived in them until I was 15 years old, and I never heard of such a case, although they will walk into the kitchen and partake of whatever may happen to be on the table, and will cat the sea-weed along the sea-shore in the winter time, but I never saw one that would eat fish. And while we are at it a little sketch of how they are bre-

and raised in their native clime might not be out of place.

In the first place I am sorry to say that the real breed of "Shelties" are gradually being obliterated by crossing them with larger horses, as the inhabitants want a horse that will do heavier work for them, such as plou-ing, which, heretofore has been done by the jump rocks and bogs followed generally by

They are very tame and docile considering that it has ever held. We must breed good that they spend the first three years of their lives in the wild and rugged hills without be nerit.

There never was a brighter prospect for individual ing touched. They are broken at the age of three, but never do any hard work until they are four pulses the formula of the same with and rugged in its without benefit.

them. Very respectfully yours,

MAGNUS FLAWS. 2928 Shields Avenue, Chicago

-My daughter has a fine mare, kept for her own driving, probably about 8 years old. When first obtained she stumbled frequently, both in harness and under the saddle; was comprised 39 head of well bred and fashion-ably topped cattle, which brought \$6,915, lame after shoeing. About 18 months ago we decided to remove the shoes, and we have used her unshod ever since. She was driven almost dally all winter, over both snow and ice roads, with so much safety that a man -At Col. T. Corwin Anderson's sale of who one evening drove her attached to a Shorthorns, at Mt. Sterling, on Wednesday forty-six head of splendid Bates and Bates-topped animals brought an average of \$279 per head, an aggregate of \$12,835. This was lower than expected. The prices was no doubt somewhat affected by the diseases which are reported in some of the western shod, and under present circumstances I should be unwilling to put on shoes again. We are in a mountainous region, and the roads are more or less covered with small In taking shoes off a horse long accustomed

to them, the tread will be awkward until the animal gets used to going unshed. To get the full benefit of the change will require prob-ably a year at least, but with a young horse it would be different. I would never put it would be different. I would never put shoes on them. When shoes are first taken off, the horse's hoofs will require careful at-tention, until they are grown so that the marks of the nails are all removed and the hoof becomes healthy. It is well, as the hoof grows, to rasp off the edges with a file, so as to avoid exposing a sharp edge to the ground, which would be apt to chip off. I derived much valuable information on the subject from Mr. Robert Martin, of Westport, Conn., who has used his horses unshod for about six years; also from a little work entitled Horses and Roads, by Free Lance, which may be obtained Sons, New York City. btained from G. P. Patnam's

soft soils, have capable of resi own on hilly raising of hor mounts.as of t has been direc those regions bone and mo the severity of plains is requi Eastern man the pony is exp forty-five pour rider of, it may soft sod, up ste

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slippery places a distance of a in twenty-four repeat the feat falo weighing : ton, chance to ne is expected, ty, or gives up of wind. Seld have hoofs w few, if any, of borne the inflic In a careful and Water, th horse working over bad grou barefoot forty haps twenty m mountain trackseldom exceed across pack-sa never been s Thus loaded, o to thirty miles be some 300 u same. In Engl To gallop over may be hard a necessary to weight is of the heels of the weighted with when he ran bar June 2, 1882, b

with his plate them), such a the horsey Er found to set his facts! After al gument goes, h mere assertio think this" ar with him! But a rule, in the ' Horses and R vative?" But many with horses, d

Mr. Ransom (" everything," a knowledge as routine with us order to prove Some weeks a veterinary sur worked barefo down to the qu saw the other doing the work foot, not for "a years! During traveled, shoel over the not t admiration of show no signs was unshed wh

I recently so never shod, exc the breaker's h pony. This wa wish and wit breaker was, I other details majority of his seen horses she must be shod. without shoes. with her mast the breaker's. the pony did them for year work for her forty miles in horse can wea not, of course, plication of thi "Now, we see breaker mistoo ed, unused foor

The former ration ring called tive sole and fr the shoe is first horse can be as "I have a cas belonging to M roads for two y cember, 1880, be

toot shows no s overlook one c roads, and in d nav and proba wet seasons ar would be wet motst soil of th and in the citie ularly sprinkle most constant seems reasonal

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Mr. J. H. nthly, who rs and sell to stand-ghtlight is will prove ny trotting ncouraged, ok for the were fifty otting bred eral years. ere for the se that se-iey will yet very near-

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a mistake, are not so at they can animals on IS FLAWS,

years old. frequently, saddle; was arly always months ago and we have was driven was driven a snow and that a man ached to a and to that walk up it can climbe at times, en she was makances I hoes again. n, and the with small

accustomed accustomed rd until the To get the quire proboung horse never put offers taken careful attention that the ved and the rell, as the rell, as the chip off. I tion on the f Westport, unshod for

unshod for le work en-ree Lance, P. Putnam's

soft soins, have nones and nois less soin and capable of resisting wear than those of horses grown on hilly, dry, and rocky land, the fact may have a tendency to greatly encourage the raising of horses on the plains and in the raising of horses on the plains and in the raising of horses on the plains and in the raising of horses on the plains and in the raising th where the discrete and the plains and in the mountains of the West, where some attention has been directed to that industry already. The ponies of Texas and the plains certainly present evidence showing that the horse of those regions is far more solid in hoof and being as substantial. Another very common reason is, because they common reason is, because they are put to harder labor when not in as good condition to endure it as in cold weather, their food not being as substantial. Another very common reason is, because the attentions are forgotten. During cold weather, the master is constantly reminded of his beasts by the sting of frost upon his own person; but in summer manth the severity of the service the pony of the plains is required to perform, seems to the Eastern man altogether beyond the powers a common fault. A teamster upon the road

bone and more enduring in masele and strength, than his follow of the moister districts east of the Missouri. The amount and the severely of the perform, seems to the Assert man shogother beyond the powers of any horse. Weighing searcely sop pounds, the people seems of any horse. Weighing searcely sop pounds, the people of the people of

was taken in December, 1882, after the marchad worked barefoot on stony, hilly Devon roads for two years. She was unshod in December, 1880, being then seven years old. This foot shows no signs of undue wear, and I shall foot shows no signs of undue wear, and I shall be happy to show this cast to any one."

Writers who favor using horses unshod overlook one circumstance. While upon dry roads, and in dry weather, the hoofs unshod, is scale constantly formed, and which dark green is scale constantly formed, and which had expendently the constantly formed, and which had be get to result the constantly formed, and which had be get to result the constantly formed, and which had be get to result the constantly formed, and which had be get to result the constantly formed, and which had be get to result the constantly formed, and which had be get to result the constantly formed, and which had be get to result the constantly formed, and which had be get to result the constantly formed, and which had be get to result the constantly formed, and which had be get to result the constantly formed, and which had be get to result the constantly formed, and which had be get to result the constantly formed, and which had be get to result the constantly formed, and which had be get to result the constantly formed and result the constantly formed. The constantly formed and result the constantly formed and the constantly formed and result the constantly formed and result the constantly formed and the constantly formed and coverions are constantly formed. The constantly formed and the constantly forme

cember, 1880, being then seven years old. This foot shows no signs of under wear, and I shall be happy to show this cast to any oze."

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Writers who favor using forese unshall be happy to show this cast to any oze."

Writers who favor using forese unshall be happy to show this cast to any oze."

Writers were more safely and easily than the horse unshall the horse travel more safely and easily than the horse travel more safely and the travel more safely than the horse travel more safely and the cranbal travel may be a safely safely than the horse travel more safely and the safely an

of the habit of kicking back the bedding in —If it shall be found to be universally true hat those horses which are raised on flat, soft soils, have bones and hoofs less soild and capable of resisting was the state of kicking back the bedding in the stable by placing a rope closely behind the horse, across the stail, and drawing it tight. Then he ties the animal short, and capable of resisting was the stable by placing a rope closely behind the horse, across the stail, and drawing it tight. Then he ties the animal short, and uses sawdust for hedding a few places.

save the other day a nove which has been adong the work of his master, a closedon, barry foot, not for "a few hours," but for over the years! During this time the hours must have traveled, and to good reads of the east of the close of the

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

EREFORD AND ABERDEEN - ANGUS
CATTLE—Gudgell & Simpson, importers
to breeders, Independence, Mo. An inspeca of their herds is invited.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.—J. F. Finley, Breck enridge, Mo., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Imported Kirklev-ington Lad athead of herd. Stock for sale at

James H. Parker, Columbia, Mo., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Southdown and Cotswold sheep. Grand Duke of Sharon 29739 at head of herd. Prices reasonable.

A. A. POTTER, Columbus, Mo., Breeder of pure bred Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey Red Hogs. Special rates by express. Pedigrees furnished. Safe arrival of stock guaranteed. No trouble to answer letters.

W. T. HEARNE, Lee's Summit, Mo., on Mo.
Pacific R. R., 24 miles east of Kansas
City, breeder of pure bred Shorthorn Cattle
of the highest type. Herd numbers 100 head.
Farm adjoins the town.

JOHN MORRIS, Chillicothe, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle, Berkshire swine, Cots-wold and Merino sheep. Stock for sale at rea-sonable prices. Write.

CHENAULT TODD, Fayette, Mo., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Sharon-Geneva 53872 and Abram Duke of Sharon at head of herd.

JACKS.—I have for sale Jacks, Hogs, and grade and thoroughbred Shorthorn bulls, W. H. BASS, Columbia, Mo.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE. GUS. HEAD, Alton Junction, Ill., breeder of Holstein Cattle, Poland China Hogs, Bronze Turkeys, Langshau and Plymouth Rock Fowls and Collie Dogs. Eggs and Chicks in season. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo., breeder of Short the Horn Cattle, Poland China hogs, Shrop-shire and Cotswold sheep—anything in the herd for sale. Send for catalogue.

JERSEY CATTLE, highly and fashionactived and the best butter families. Bu. by bred and the best butter families. Bu. 4 tift for service and bull calves for sale at reasonable prices. Premium herd St. Louis Fair 1883. Seven first premiums, including aged Cow, three-year old Cow, two-year old Bull, Sweepstakes on Cows, Herd premiums, etc. Animals properly shipped and delivered at depot in St. Louis. H. W. Douglass, Pevely, Jefferson Co. Mo.

DR. H. B. BUTTS, Louisiana, Pike county, Mo., breeder of Jersey cattle. Fifty head to select from. Send for catalogue. Also Bremen geese and Plymouth Rock fowls.

W. P. BLOCK, Aberdeen Farm, Pike Co., Mo., breeder of pure and high-bred Percherons by imported Napoleon Bonaparte and Bismarck, Champion Almack Trotters, pure Jerseys, grade Jerseys (milk cows), white Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs. Send for catalogue. Address Prairiesville or Louislana, Mo.

J. BELL & SON, Summerville, Texas counshey, Mo., breeders of pure Spanish Merino sheep. Choice ewes and rams at wholesale and retail.

B. BOTHWELL, Breckenridge, Mo., Breeder of Spanish Merino Sheep. His six best stock rams shear from 28 to 33 lbs. Stock for sale.

BERKSHIRES-N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., breeder of Berkshire hogs, Merino sheep and high-grade Short-horn cattle. MERINO SHEEP-H. V. Pugsley, Platts-bdrg, Clinton county, Mo., breeder of registered Merino sheep. Stubby 440 stands at head of flock. Callor write.

DREEDERS of recorded Spanish Merino flock. Choice Rams for sule. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. F. WILLMARTH & CO., Ellsworth Kas.

R. C. PEW, Prairieville, Pike county, Mo., importer and breeder of Cotswold and Shropshire sheep. Ewes and rams of all ages for sale. Correspondence solicited.

OR BERKSHIRE PIGS of the best English and American bred families, Southdown and American bred families, Southeavar and American bred families, Southeavar lams recorded in vol. 1. American South-own Record, or for Light Brahmas and Bronze Turkeys of high quality. Address, SPRINGER BROS. At "Haw Hill," Springfield, Ill, Send for catalogue and mention this paper.

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KANSAS SHORTHORN CATTLE—Robert of Shorthorn Cattled the best families. Stock for sale. Inspection invited.

T. C. CAMPBELL, Breeder of Holstein Cattle Manchester, St. Louis Co., Mo. Railroad station Barrett's, Mo. Pac. Ry. Inspection of stock invited

MRS. T. H. B.WOODY, Baldwin, St.Louis Co., Mo., Breeder of choice Plymouth Rock fowls. Eggs, 22 for thirteen, 33 for twenty-six. Chicks for sale after Sept. 1, 1884.

Jersey Cattle - Shetland Ponies - All ages. Both sexes. Best families. All colors. THOS. T. TURNER, 706 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

St. Clair County, Ills., Breeders.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE, 100 'ead in the herd Shropshire Sheep, bred and imported by JOS. E. MILLER, Belleville, Ill.

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP, Berkshire Pigs am High Grade Shorthorns. J. M. SCOTT Breeder, Belleville, Ills, JERSEY CATTLE, Southdown Sheep and Plymouth Rock Fowls, JOSEPH P. SMITH Breeder, Freeburg, Ills.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE, Percheron Horses and Berkshire Pigs. WM. J. MILLER, Breeder, Belleville, Ills

O XFORD DOWN SHEEP, Guernsey Cattle, Plymouth Rock and White Leghorn Fowls, White Holland Turkeys and Pekin Ducks. I call special attention to my fine flock of 75 head of Oxford Down Sheep, at the head of which is thejeelebrated prize winner, imported Lord Clayham, No. 385. Choice animals of both sexes for sale. HENRY C. ECKERT, P. O. Box, 751, Belleville, Ills.

Holstein Cattle, J. A VANCE, Formosa er. Premium imported stock and grades for sale. Come and see, or write.

GRAND GENERAL COMBINATION SALE AT EMINENCE, KY.,

September 30, October 1,

And continuing until the following lots of stock are disposed of: ne tollowing lots of About 75 head of horse stock, sultable for business, pleasure and breeding purposes, among which are sons and daughters of onward, king fiche, Almont Senthel, Gold Dust, Valuateer Star, and others. A lot of jacks and jennets.

Forty head of thoroughbred registered bulls and cows.

and cows.

Three hundred head of high grade Shorthor, bulls and helfers. Most of helfers bred to Shorthorn, Hereford and Polled-Angusbulls One hundred head of yearling high grad steers. 100 head of two-year-old feeding

steers. A lot of pure bred Berkshire, Chester White and Jersey Red hogs, Cotswold, Southdown, and other sheep.
Purchasers who desire can arrange to leave stock until ready to ship.
For catalogue apply to HORNSBY BROS, W. B. & W. L. CRABB.

JERSEYVILLE STOCK FARMS.

Trotting Bred Horses

Chestnut horse, 15½ hands high, foaled 1873, stred by Hartford Hambletonian (son of Hetzel's Hambletonian (son of Hetzel's Hambletonian), by the brother to distribute the street of the

T. FILE, Hillsboro, Ill., breeder of ERACHO, bay colt, 15½ hands, foaled 18%, senson.

GRACHO, bay colt, 15½ hands, foaled 18%, senson.

Harrier L

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

In compliance with the laws of the State of Kentucky requiring all the personal property of estates to be sold publicly, will, as Administrator of

JAS. C. HAMILTON, DEC'D. -SELL HIS-

ENTIRE HERD OF BATES' SHORTHORNS

AT HIS LATE RESIDENCE, FLAT CREEK, BATH COUNTY. KY., THE

24th and 25th September, 1884. The herd numbers more than one hundred head of the following families: Airdrie Duchess, Barrington, Kirklevington.

Rose of Sharon and Young Mary, and will include his Pure Bates Stock Bulls, 2nd Duke of Kent 51119, Barrington Duke 37622 and 3rd Duke of Kent, No. in Vol. 27. Catalogues may be had by applying to me after August 10th.

GEO. G. HAMILTON, Administrator,

Businesed. No trouble to answer.

High CLASS BATES CATTLE, bred and for saie by M. W. Anderson, Independence, Mo. Cragge, Barringtons, Harts, Places Acombs, &c. Kirklevington Duke 2d 32580 at head of herd.

R. R. FOSTEI, ST. LUIS, Mo. Herder of Mary's, Phyllisses and Josephines, topped by 4th Duke of Geneva (300) Mary's, Phyllisses and Josephines, topped by 4th Duke of Geneva (300) Mary's, Phyllisses and Josephines, topped by 4th Duke of Geneva (300) Mary's, Phyllisses and Josephines, topped by 4th Duke of Geneva (300) Mary's, Phyllisses and Josephines, topped by 4th Duke of Geneva (300) Mary's, Phyllisses and Josephines, topped by 4th Duke of Geneva (300) Mary's, Phyllisses and Josephines, topped by 4th Duke of Geneva (300) Mary's, Phyllisses and Josephines, topped by 4th Duke of Geneva (300) Mary's, Phyllisses and Josephines, topped by 4th Duke of Geneva (300) Mary's, Phyllisses and Josephines, topped by 4th Duke of Geneva (300) Mary's, Phyllisses and Josephines, topped by 4th Duke of Geneva (300) Mary's, Phyllisses and Josephines, topped by 4th Duke of Geneva (300) Mary's, Phyllisses and Josephines, topped by 4th Duke of Geneva (300) Mary's, Phyllisses and Josephines, topped by 4th Duke of Geneva (300) Mary's, Phyllisses and Josephines, topped by 4th Duke of Geneva (300) Mary's, Phyllisses and Josephines, topped by 4th Duke of Geneva (300) Mary's, Phyllisses and Josephines, topped by 4th Duke of Geneva (300) Mary's, Phyllisses and Josephines, topped by 4th Duke of Geneva (300) Mary's, Phyllisses and Josephines, topped by 4th Duke of Geneva (300) Mary's, Phyllisses and Josephines, topped by 4th Duke of Geneva (300) Mary's, Phyllisses and Josephines, topped by 4th Duke of Geneva (300) Mary's, Phyllisses and Josephines, topped by 4th Duke of Geneva (300) Mary's, Phyllisses and Josephines, topped by 4th Duke of Geneva (300) Mary's, Phyllisses and Josephines, topped by 4th Duke of Geneva (300) Mary's, Phyllisses and Josephines, topped by 4th Duke of Geneva (300) Mary's, Phyllisses and Josephines, topped by 4th Du P. O. Flat Creek, Bath County, Ky, SEPTEMBER 26, 1884, Williams & Hamilton, of Mt. Sterling, Ky., will sell a select draft of about fifty head from their Longwood Herd, which will include Kirklevingtons, Craggs, Hilpas, Places, Rose of Sharons, Young Mary's, Phyllisses and Josephines, topped by 4th Duke of Geneva (30958), Grand Duke of Geneva (28756.) Geneva Wild

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.



More than 1750 Holsteins imported and bred by this firm. 650 now on hand and to arrive soon. All of choice quality and breeding. Nearly all the deep-milking families of America represented. Over 30 yearly records made by cows in this herd, which average 14,212 lbs., 15 ozs. per year, at an average age of 41-2 years. In 1881 our entire herd of mature cows averaged 14,164 lbs., 15 ozs. In 1882 our entire herd of eight 3-year-olds averaged 12,388 lbs., 9 ozs. On April 1st. 1884, ten cows in this herd had made records from 14,000 to 18,000 lbs. each, the average being 15,608 lbs., 6 ozs., which included every mature cow in the herd that we had owned long enough to

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

escriptive circular.

DR. W. A. PRATT, Elgin, Ill. S. S. MANN & SON,

ELGIN, ILLINOIS,

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

HOLSTEIN CATTLE,

And Poland China Hogs.

J. Edwin Black, Bridgeport, Lawrence Co., Ills., receder of Poland-China Hogs. 20 sows to farrow the Spring. Also, Cotswold and Shorpshire heep. A portion of each flock imported from Eng-ud. Prices as low as the lowest.

JERSEY RED, CHES-

L ONG ENGLISH BERKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE

ny business. Dams and sires recorded.

Apply soon to

FOR SALE.

3-10 ozs., which included every mature cow in the herd that we had owned long enough to make a year's record, excepting one kept for family use. We milked through the year ending in June last five mature cows, the entire lot averaging 15,621 bs., 12 5 ozs. Seven heifers of the Netherland family, five of them 2 years old and two 3-years old, averaged 11,556 lbs.,

of the Netherland family, five of them 2 years old and two 3-years-old, averaged 11,556 lbs., 12.5 ozs. Not one of these records has ever been equaled, with an equal number of cows, by any herd.

BUTTER RECORDS.—9 cows average 17 lbs., 51-2 ozs. per week. Sheffers 3 years-old average 13 lbs., 43-4 ozs. per week. I helfers 2-year-olds and younger averaged 19 lbs., 8 ozs. per week. The entire original imported Netherland Family of six cows (2 being but 3 years old) averaged 16 lbs., 12 11-12 ozs. per week. The above records are a sufficient guarantee of superiority. This is the class of cattle with which to found a herd. START RIGHT. See for yourself before buying. Prices reasonable. Send for catalogue and examine pedigrees. d for catalogue and examine pedigrees.

SMITHS & POWELL,

Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.

PUBLIC SALE

Short Horn Cattle at Marshall, Saline Co., Mo., on Wednesday, October 1st, '84

The Short Horn Breeders of Saline county, Mo., will sell at the above time and place about 100 Short Horn Cattle, of both sexes and all ages, representatives of such well known and popular families as ROSE OF SHARON, YOUNG MARY, RUBY, ROSEMARY, ADELAIDE, WHITE ROSE,

ROSE OF SHARON, YOUNG MARY, RUBY, ROSEMARY, ADELATIDE, WHITE ROSE, FLORA, MRS. MOTTE, ETC., ETC.

Most of the offerings will be fresh from the pasture, without being grain fed, in perfect health and consequently the best possible condition for buyers to handle.

Marshall is on the C. & A. R. R., 78 miles east of Kansas City. Morning and evening trains each way. For Catalogues Address, T. C. RAINEY, Marshall, Mo. COL. L. P. MUH, Auctioneer. DR. W. A. PRATT,

ELMWOOD JERSEY HERD. BUTTER THE STANDARD.

The animals comprising the foundation of the Elmwood Herd of Jerseys were selected many years ago solely for their butter qualities.

The long list of tested cows, with their grand butter records, that now complex the Elmwood Herd or have been sold therefrom, is conclusive proof that no mistake was made in buying the best obtainable females and toreding them to the best of bulls. An examination of the pedigrees and the large butter records of the animals will convince parties familiar with the most noted butter strains that the bulls and cows in this herd are entitled to rank among the best representatives of the breed. An inspection will, we are confident, prove them as attractive in appearance as their unmistable indications of quality would warrant.
Royalist III, 4500 stands at the head of the Elmwood Herd, and when the unsurpassed prize record of his ancestors for generations, and the average weekly butter record of his dam, imported Nelly 6456, and his sire's dam, Regina 32, I. H. B., are considered, Royalist III, 4500 is the peer of any Jersey bull. For further particulars address.

CHARLES F. MILLS. Springfield, Ills.

Guernsey Cows, Grade Shorthorns,

Milking Cows, Plymouth Rock Fowls,

FOR SALE.

Three young Guernsey Cows and one two ear old bull, all first class butter animals. also five high grade Shorthorns, number one nlich cows and bred to a Guernsey bull. Also

100 Plymouth Rock Cockrells,

all of perfect color. HENRY C. ECKERT, P. O. Box, 751, Belleville, Ills. Come and See my Stock.

BROOKBANK HERD -OF-

HOLSTEIN CATTLE. Sheep, Scotch Colley Dogs, and Fancy Poul-try of choicest stock, bred and for sale by W. Altre Burner & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Il-lustrated Catalogue mailed free. Champion Herd of 1883. First at Minneapo lis, Des Moines, Chicago and St. Louis. We offer for sale animals of all ages, as choice as can be bred or imported. Largest milk and butter records. Send for catalogue. Never buy a Holstein until you examine this herd. We shall be at the St. Louis Fair. Be sure and see us. THOMAS B. WALES, SR., & SON.

Jerseys For Sale.

I have for sale two registered Jersey cows two registered Jersey helfers, one registered

Jersey bull (two years old) and three high grade Jersey heifer calves.

The blood of this stock is hard to beat, all bein related to Capt. Thos. T. Turner's cow, Plenty. It can be seen at my farm on the Olive Street Road ten miles from St, Louis. I refer as to the quality of my stock, to Col Norman J. Colman, of St. Louis. Address, M. B. GREENSFELDER,

115 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

200

100 HEAD NOW in Quarantine. A choice lot lately purchased in North Hol-and: landed in New York March 29th. 100 HEAD NOW at Cedarside Farm.

A picked lot of cattle, including some from the finest strains of Holsteins ever imported.

DR. W. A. PRATT, Elgin, Ill. Mention RURAL WORLD in answering advt. ----70,000 NOW IN USE. ---

CLYDESDALES. IMPORTER AND BREEDER, ROBT. HOLLOWAY, Alexis, Mo,



The finest lot of Clydesdales now on hand 1 have ever had. Prices moderate and terms of payment favorable. Catalogues sent on application. R. HOLLOWAY, Alexis, Ill.



Eggs for Hatching. Eggs from the best strains of PLYMOUTH ROCK FOWLS, packed with care, so as to be safely shipped to all parts of the country, Price, \$2.06 for 13. Plymouth Eock fowls for sale, Address COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD ST. LOUIS MO.

FINE POULTRY FOR SALE. To make room in our yards we will sell dur-ner September the following young stock will first class, for \$1.50 each, \$2.50 pair, \$3.60 \$1.50 pair, \$3.60 Cochin, \$5 h. it. Red (James Langshans, Pri-res raised tect. ist. Address, Linn Co., Pouls, Assn. Ed. A. Nortoul, Secy., Linnius, Mo.

PURE BRED SOUTHDOWN SHEEP. Two yr old Bucks, 6 Ewes, 4 Lambs. Guarante pure bred. Will be sold cheap. Address, DAVE CLARKSON, Ballwin, St. Louis County, Mo

FOR SALE.



No. 7. PHAETON CART. Suitable for Ladies. Has a body same as a Phaeton Buggy, finely upholstered, neat and strong. A. L. EDSON, 820 N. Eighth St., St. Louis Mo. Price 875.

One of the largest herds in America, among which will be found the greatest milk-producing families known in Holland or this country Present Herd, with others on the road from the Netherlands, make 400 bead. Personal inspection or correspondence solicited. A TTENTION S. W. MO. STOCK-RAISERS.
FOUR Thoroughbred registered Shorthorn
cows, two of them with their calves, also a
fine Kirklevington bull—all good calves and
choice showy animals. Pedigrees and description will be sent on application.
Price \$600 60.

JAMES E. FLYNN,
Buffalo, Mo. S. TOOMEY'S SONS

Canal Dover, Ohio. Carriages, OAD and SPEE Sulkies, Speed Pole Sulkies, Road Carts and HORSEMEN'S
Pole Carts.
N siswang er Bros.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.,
Western Agts.

Old Style
Improved
SULKY.
Price \$100.00.
Boxing &
Shipp'ng \$4.



NO. 2 CART. DOUBLE ROAD CART, Wide enough to seat two persons; its weigh is one hundred and fifty pounds; suitable for pleasure or business purposes. A. L. EDSON Agt., 820 N. Eighth St., St. Louis, Mo. Price 855,00.



FARM AND MILL FOR SALE.

I have 340 acres of nne land, 125 acres in cultivation, balance well timbered, with ample barn room for stock, fine range, plenty of water, 1% miles from Iron Mountain R. B. Staction, have also Saw and Grist Mill on the place, which I will sell reasonable. For terms, call on, or address

J. H. HILD, Cape Girardeau, Cape Girardeau Co., Mo

Berkshire pig Centraless, birth May 8th, 1882, bred by A. M. Telford, Md.

Stre, Sterling Value 4719, bred by H. Humfrey, England; John. Connaugh Queen 3628, bred by H. Humfrey, England; Got by Connaugh 4077, bred by H. Humfrey, England; Got by Connaugh 4077, bred by H. Humfrey, England; Got by Connaugh 4077, bred by H. Humfrey, England; So 00 takes him, is sold for no fault as I have quit the business,

W. T. ALLISON.

Centralia, 111.

ILLINOIS FEMALE COLLEGE, Jacksonville, III.
Best Literary, Musical and fine Art Facilities,
Musical Faculty from New Eng. Conservatory
Boston, with same methods ; or Boston at Jacksonville. For Catalogue, adress: w. r. short: D S at greatly reduced prices, as I am closing out

The bliss of experience, wherever I roam Makes no other place seem like that of sweet home.

Home, home, etc. Through forests of verdure delighted I roam id the green sunny banks of my dearly

loved home, When the tear of affection, and love's tender

Will the moments that glide on so sweetly be Home, home, etc.

and oh! it will never again be my lot En raptured to gaze on my sweet little cot;
Wherever I roam there is no place I see,
So dear to this bosom—so loving as thee,
Home, home, etc.

How sweet 'tis to sit 'neath a Father's fond smile,
The c ares of a Mother to soothe and beguile,

MANHOOD.

"O, that I could again recall Though the noontide of life lack the dew of its morning,

Yet who that has tasted the ripe joys of man-

Though the hot blood of passion beats strong

in his bosom, Throbbing and thrilling through every vein:

A sentry, he guards with unwearled vigil, His honor, his manhood, his untarnished

each morning.

And lay on his shoulders its burden of care,

It gives him the sense of new power within

him;

are apringing.
When the birds build their nests while they

wandered far away from the dear old home and manhood with its cares and acrrows has come upon me. Ofttimes my weary heart re-echoes the sentiments of the poet who wrote

Backward, turn backward, O, Time! in your

any such appeals.

Perhaps future circumstances will allow me to go back to where the old shome used to stand, and view once more the beautiful scenery of my native State. At present I must try to be contented here on the treeless, monotonous, yet fertile prairies of the West. I hope Helen will write again from her northern resort.

Bon Ani is? After warren, Ill., during the years 1861-62?

home; the home of mother, of child-learn.

I neglected to state that the beautiful hood, of sisters and brothers; of friends

cannot vouch for all I heard, though I have not the least doubt of the truth of the stories from my past knowledge of

the stories from my past anowing or the place.

Eureka Springs is one of the few health resorts that has been built up solely upon its merits. Capital did not pave the way with splendid hotels, fine The cares of a Mother to soothe and beguile,
Let others delight in new pleasures to roam,
But give me, oh! give me the pleasures of
home.

Home, home, etc.

To summon me hence when some angel shall
come

To bear me above to a happler home,
To the vale of my youth my last look shall be
given.

Twill seem, as it now does, the foretaste of
heaven.

The different parts of the country, is sufficient alone
to the vale of my youth of the country is in these testimonials no
evidence of solicitation. No high-sounding trumpets herald them to the world,
but they are given by neighbor to neighbor, friend to friend. The city is the
spontaneous outgrowth of real merit

Fare well peaceful cottage—farewell happy

The cares of a Mother to soothe and beguile,
the way with splendid hotels, fine
promenades, and costly pleasure groums.
It is to won best adunarier, and it will be no trouble to get
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the way with splendid hotels, fine
It speaks for itself—it is its own best adunarter, and it will be no trouble to get
unarter, and it will be no trouble to get
unarter, and it will be no trouble to get
the rouble to get unbiased testimony of those who a pocket-books are thin, but
who love flowers. If all who send are
saw let pleased as I was, I shall be glad.
Send and get a few plants for winter
blooming, they will pay you. The
as well pleased as I was, I shall be
saw health resort, and will continue to
I share well peaceful cottage—farewell happy

diminished. Many of my correspondents wish me to refer them specially to some favorite boarding house. This, I cannot do. In that matter, they must use their own judgment. I am unacquainted with either hotel or boarding-house keepers and moreover am not in house keepers and more with the manufacture of us. The send mitted weak. It is admitted to take much they are so ugly, I have hid them. I am going to the Fair this year, who else is going. I'll call on the Colonel any way, and hope to see "lots of us" then. Mrs. M. A. BUCKNELL. use keepers, and, moreover, am not in Though life's sun at meridian flercely may their pay, so cannot advertise their

As to the assurance from me that they As to the assurance from me that they will certainly regain health there, that, too, is impossible. I can only tell them of the cures that have transpired there, and assure them of the probable good effects of a visit to that region. It is certainly apply to the probable of the probable good effects of a visit to that region. tainly worth a trial. Others ask me how Throbbing and thrilling through every vein:
A sentry, he guards with unwearled vigil,
His honor, his manhood, his untarnished name.

Though hardship may come at the dawn of each morning,

The server of themselves, and upon other conditions! As to the time of year to gothat, also, they must decide for themselves. selves. All seasons there have selves. All seasons there have some special attraction—some individual merit. The spring time is beautiful—the summer full of comfort, and the autumn—were I poet or painter. I would rush away to the "Wild Hills" in the fall months. It is all glow and gorgeousness upon the steep hillsides then. A calmer sweeter beauty—the beauty of a dead face—lies in the silence of its rare snow the tester of the steep hillsides then. when the birds build their nests while they cheerily sing:

But when the ripe grain waves its gold in the sunshine

Of who, then, could wish for the beauty of Spring?

System of a dead face—lies in the silence of its rare snow-falls. I, who have rambled over the pine-shaded hills in every season, cannot choose. Go whenever you get ready. Health sits as upon a throne in those rupsed mountains, you have but to gossio of home and its surroundings.

wice, that ease has "The following exhibit of business in a dead town, is decidedly refreshing. From 1st October, '83 to June 30, '84. -Western Rural.

Longing for the Old Home.

I have been a silent reader of the Home Circle for several years. Have been on the point of writing to the Circle for a long time, but owing to a feeling of inability to write anything worthy of a place in the columns of the good old Bural World, I could never have courage to pick up the pen.

Heleu's letter—Summer in the Northin a late issue of the Rural, turns my thoughts to the days of my childhood, which were passed amongst the rugged hills, silver lakes, and sighing pine forests of the old "Granite State." I have wandered far away from the dear old home and manhood with its cares and manhood with its cares and asorrows has come upon me. Ofttimes

What a fellow Bon Ami is? After Writing one good honest letter, which makes us all long for more of the same sort he forsakes us entirely. ERNEST. Western Kansas, Aug. 15th, '84.

The instinct of "love of home", the whose whereabouts I would so gladly learn.

and kindred, of early surroundings and essociations, is one of the strongest, the best and the most beautiful known to the humar family. Strong, not only because it is thoroughly implanted in our family and partners beautiful, to send you at some future time. This lady is the queen of housekeepers, and her house is indeed the partners of refinements. associations, is one of the strongest, the best and the most beautiful known to the humar family. Strong, not only because it is thoroughly implanted in our familian nature, but because associated with mother, youth, purity.

Nove, and all that is "true, beautiful and sessoriated with mother is the strongest, the best and the most beautiful, to send you at some other as beautiful, to send you at some there are beautiful, to send you at some the set of the following by the door, a little stripe of "dooryard" bright with clover time. This lady is the queen of housekeepers, and her house is indeed and grace in every detail. And, although decidedly literary in her tastes, she is a success as a caterer to the "God of good living" in the way of excellently presupplied that is "true, beautiful and serve for a doorstep, a few branches of a sprowing by the door, a little stripe of "dooryard" bright with clover in bloom, both white and red. In the center a swarm of bees find their home and grace in every detail. And, although decidedly literary in her tastes, she is a success as a caterer to the "God of good living" in the way of excellently presupplied to the proposition of the provided that is the "wildwood" in all its beauty of tree and "wildwood" in all its beauty of tree and "orse bush, growing by the door, a little stripe to doorstep, a few branches of a springfield, Mo., last May. I have an other as beautiful, to send you at some strip of "dooryard" bright with clover in bloom, both white and red. In the center a swarm of bees find their home and grace in every detail. And, although decidedly literary in her tastes, she is a success as a caterer to the "good of good and contented as if they inhabited a real every detail. And, although decidedly literary in her tastes, she is a success as a caterer to the "good of good in a success."

more about Eureka Springs, Ark., as a health resort, and of the surrounding country, as a place of residence. One of these letters is from an invalid at Las Vegas, N. M. Another is from Michigan. It seems the "good old RURAL WORLD" gets about a good deal—is, in fact, quite a ranger, and is considered reliable in all its departments, especially the Home Circle.

I wish I could answer every question asked of me. But it has been three years since I spent any time there. My visit last May was so brief, that I could not gather much information. What I did learn, however, was only an affirmation of my previous reports. Wonderful cures, equal to those printed in the Home Circle, because I know it will benefit so many who cannot afford to buy costly plants. I shall refer to the "cheap books" of Bon Ami, if you refuse this:

I want to tell those who love flowers where they can get the "most for their could now behold! I have found a place where you can get twenty; only think of it, five cents a piece, and nicer plants than I have bought at other places for 10 or 15 cents. I got up a club, six for 10 or 15 cents. I got up a club, six for 10 or 15 cents. I got up a club, six for 10 or 15 cents worth each, and when the plants came the universal verdict was "we will send again."

they would be small, stunted plants, but, I thought if they had any root at all, they were worth five cents, and would overcome their smallness by growing. One Carnation was a foot high, with a large bud on it. Fuschias, Geraniums, Begonias, six to eight inches high, and in bloom. Almost everyone can afford a quarter, and it will be no trouble to get up a club after you have once sent. This they would be small, stunted plants, but,

home,
An exile forever I'm thus doomed to roam,
This poor aching heart must be laid in the tomb,
Ere I cease to remember the endearments of home.

Home, home, etc.

MANHOOD.

as a health resort, and will continue to grow as long as these earnest witnesses multiply in the cities, towns and villages of the land.

Many who were there in other years have, after various-lengthed absences, returned again to "drink of the Fountian" in which their faith is in no wise diminished. Many of my correspondents when I have been at varieties of each. I was going to greet some of the Circle by name, but it is too late to-night.

May who were there in other years have one of my babies' pictures taken so dark, she looks like a darky. Don't you want that for your album, returned again to "drink of the Fountian" in which their faith is in no wise diminished. Many of my correspondents when I have been a varieties of each. I was going to greet some of the Circle by name, but it is too late to-night.

May who were there in other years have one of my babies' pictures taken so dark, she looks like a darky. Don't you want that for your album, a glad that album is started, and I have been dearments of the land.

May who were there in other years have one of my babies pictures taken so dark, she looks like a darky. Don't you want that for your album, a glad that album is started with the pictures without delay. I'll send mine when I have one of my babies pictures taken so dark, she looks like a darky. Don't you want that for your album, a picture to the pictures taken so dark, she looks like a darky. Don't you want that for your album, a picture to the pictures without delay. I'll send mine to grow and the cities, towns and villages of the land.

Alhambra, Ill. Oh, yes! we want the baby's picture irrespective of color or previous condi- her. tion. But then, how will it compare

EDITOR: Kindly permit an old woman, who has never written you before, but who has read the Home Circle for very many years with much interest, to remark that, as the "Old Guard" has been called for in the Sorgo It is more than kind in Gov. Colman with whom it has been my privilege to be acquainted for quite a years, to give to tho se who wish to us Then sigh not o'er hopes that time may have faded,

Then sigh not o'er hopes that time may have faded,

Then sigh not o'er hopes that time may have faded,

Then sigh not o'er hopes that time may have faded, faded,
And wish not for joys that the soul has outgrown;
There is treasure for him who will labor to gain it,
There is joy found in service, that case has not known.

kneel at her feet, when you will.

As to the surrounding country, its resources, and possibilities, I cannot answer your queries better than by copying an item from a late issue of the Times of that city.

There is joy found in service, that case has not known. lady writers particularly, carry me away from the cares of to-day to the rest of to-morrow, and give me great comfort. I have, therefore, the pleasure to call on the Old Guard to once more come to the front and county their respective place. front and occupy their respective places.

A GRANDMOTHER OF 1803.

From a Cottage Near the Wood.

DEAR CIRCLE: It is about a year now since I ventured tremblingly into your midst, and to my own surprise and your midst, and to my own surprise and made welcome. I often intended visiting you again but sickness kept me a prisoner in my little backwoods home all the weary months of winter, so I could not come. My health is somewhat restored now, and seeing that the "samell" writers have for the most part 'small' writers have for the most part usiness that should be gratifying to our deserted the Circle what can I do bu brows has come upon me. Ofttimes that should be gratifying to the poet who wrote business men and give confidence to all.' Many inquire at what time I shall be there this fall. I do not think I shall go at all. I am a home-and-housekeeper, and "what is home without a mother?" I should be glad to meet my unknown friends, who show their faith in my veragity by iourneying thither, and be assigned to the Circle what can I do but dwrite you a little and see if I can start the ball rolling again, the "small" ball in mean. I would hardly dare even mention the "big" writers, though I must be glad to meet my unknown friends, who show their faith in my veragity by iourneying thither, and be assigned to the Circle what can I do but write you a little and see if I can start the ball rolling again, the "small" ball in mean. I would hardly dare even mention the "big" writers, though I must be a the ball rolling again, the "small" ball in the ball miss his contributions very much. I the other way while I tell the rest of the folk how much I like his letters. I don't like to say it before him lest it make him proud.

I have no brilliant ideas to advance. I have no orilliant deas to advance.

No startling incidents to relate, nor even a cooking receipt to send, so suppose I just chat a little, tell you that though there no baby "Myrtles" here, or any other babies, yet I have just the nicest kitten in the community at my place, and just now it is perched on my place, and just now it is perched on my place, and just now it is perched on my shoulder purring, and clawing at my penstock and otherwise interrupting

I raise my eyes and look out at the door searching for "something to say" and—shall I tell you what meets my gaze? Some rough hewed ties which

the fire, and had breaktast nearly ready to go on the table before she appeared. She took it as a matter of course, and would have liked me to have repeated he performance—but I didn't. Her former mistress she praised to the skies—"She never came into the kitchen bothering about the work. I did as I pleased." All the same, I knew that the work had to be done and more work. pleased." All the same, I knew that the work had to be done, and more work than I had to do, if it was not done till ten o'clock at night, and she got no help to do it. So I have come to the conclusion that there is a good deal of truth in this little article—sisters, what do you think—I know the subject is old and threadbare, but all the same it is ever you to a great many of our readers. new to a great many of our readers.

MRS. M. A. BUCKNELL.

MISS. M. A. BUCKBELL.
Alhambra, Ills., Aug. 26th, 1884.
HOW TO TREAT SERVANTS.
Said a young housekeeper: "I began
my married life with the idea, not of demanding thorough work for good wages, but of being 'kind.' I was always savbut of being 'kind.' I was aiways sav-ing my servant's back at the expense of my own and the comfort of my family. But once, on going to the speaking tube to give an order, I beard the cook laugh-ing at my expense because I had tamely to determine the had the contempt of the woman was what I deserved for my 'cowardice.'

The average Irish girl knows very well how she should be treated in such cases. She respects the mistress who, while she never scolds in a long way.

never scolds in a loud voice, or gives her orders in a harsh, domineering tone, is not afraid to rebuke her, who never jokes not atraid to reduke her, who never jokes or condescends to familiarity, and com-mands with quiet firmness, and looks to see if her commands are obeyed. An admirable housekeeper, who requires more from her servants than most ladies, the excellent woman who had been in kitchen for twenty years. The answer would surprise the wrtters of the articles which the family newspapers inflict on much-enduring housekeepers at least once a year. It was, "Only by letting her see always I was independent of

George Eliot says: "Servants are litget their stuffs and their views from othget their stars and their views from other er quarters. The cure for a gentleman's toothache is not likely to suit Sally's molar so well as the cure recommended by the grocer's boy, on the authority of his first cousin, who went about with a blue handkerchief round his head for weeks and weeks. Wise masters and mistrosses will not argue with their serblue handkerchief round his head for weeks and weeks. Wise masters and mistresses will not argue with their servants, will not give them reasons, will not consult them. A mild, yet firm authority, which rigorously demands that certain things be done without urging motives or entering into explanations is both preferred by the servants themselves and is the best measurement.

ing from the gifted and experienced pen of one'of our best writers on poultry is suggestive. The idea had in mind by Eunice was "profitable and healthful employment for women and children in the country" as compared with the employment of such persons in cities and towns. It is the duty of the Home Circle writers and readers, we think to take con-

nizance of such matters, hence the atten-tion given it here now. But to the let-

Before me is a letter from a woman who labors under a misapprehension regarding the amount and nature of work connected with poultry-keeping. The writer says: "I am out of health-unable to do hard work, but still feel that I must do something toward earning my living. I have read that poultry keeping is a light and profitable employment for people who are not strong and I feel dissed to try it. I live near a good market for poultry products, and can have the use of a few acres of land. If I the use of a few acres of land. If I could manage to earn, clear of the expense of keeping the fowls, \$200 or \$300 a year, I should feel quite independent. The above is a fair sample of many letters that I have received from half-invalid women, who desire to engage in some light employment that will bring in ready money, and I taink it is almost ready money, and I taink it is almost time to put in a protest, not against the letters, but against the perpetual reiter-ation by some poultry writers of the "old, old story," to the effect that poul-try keeping is a very suitable and profittry keeping is a very suitable and proma-able occupation for women who are not strong enough to engage in any money-making employment that requires down-right hard work. A semi-invalid may undertake some of the lighter work con-nected with poultry-keeping—she may nected with poultry-keeping—she may even assume the entire care of a small flock of fowls, and doubtless her health llock of fowls, and doubtess her heath will be benefitted by the outdoor air and exercise, but she must not expect to derive any great pecuniary benefit from her labor in the poultry yard; she certainly must not go in the business with the expectation of making a living by it. I do not write this to discourage the half invalids but to warn them against invalids, but to warn them against in-

There are perhaps a number of readers who like myself have never read or heart more than the first three verses of John Howard Payne's sweet, pathent bomes some. For all such light tent there than the noise and larger that visit to the Fair. But we have got a sweet, pathent bome cheerfully loaned mo for the purpose by the little Queen of Song, Gertit Henrie, or Maple Park, III. Yours truly,

ALOVER OF HOME.

There is come dear than the first three verses and hilld in a living and the place to get and hilld in a living and the place to get outside of my own gateway, except upon a living form of my own gateway, except upon a living form of the purpose by the little Queen of Song, Gertit Henrie, to Maple Park, III. Yours truly,

ALOVER OF HOME.

There is al and of vines and the first three verses of John Howard Payne's sweet, pathents home song.

Home that is fullest induced, and make for himself his wife and the place to get and build un a living.

ALOVER OF HOME.

There is solute have never read or hearth the protected begin bright coloring of the woods is circled from the instanting of the gridler from the instanting of the leave women who distributed the pendent upon them from the proceeds their poultry; and other vomen may dequally well, provided they begin has none of the drawbacks that the leave to the women who are supporting themselves and others of their poultry; and other vomen is ervived from the instanting of their poultry; and other women may dequally well, provided they begin right and stick to the business. Poultry-was always more pleasant companion who have themselves and others of their poultry; and other vomen is surjourned to the principal bright coloring of the woods is circled from the proceeds their poultry; and other vomen is ervived in the poultry; and other vomen in an elever of the last of their poultry; and other vomen in the proceeds the leave when I think of it, for Nature was always more pleasant companion which there weres of John Howard Payne's sweet, pathent begin and stick to the

find an ideal home pleasant to the eye and heart.

In the rural portion of California we have many of these ideal homes, where elegance, refinement and affection find a lodging place. It is certainly a pride to the old pioneer to witness the magical improvements which have taken place as the years roll along. Mansions embowered amidst shade and ornamental trees; lodging place. It is certainly a pride to the old pioneer to witness the magical improvements which have taken place as the years roll along. Mansions embow-ered amidst shade and ornamental trees; flowers and foliage of the richest hue and varied as the commodition populaand varied as the cosmopolitan population, and all bespeaking a permanence lit-tle dreamed of in our early experiences

plenty.

We were inspired to write a few thoughts upon "rural homes" by witnessing the rapid growth of trees and shrubs, running vines and flowers of every form and size, which time has a wrought to alter the very appearance of admirable housekeeper, who requires more from her servants than most ladies, and yet they stay with her for years, says that the golden rule is "never to help a servant to do her regular work."

Another good rule is never to let her feel that you are afraid of losing her. I once asked a lady how she managed to keep in the excellent woman who had been in Gardens of use and beauty there are, also Gardens of use and beauty there are, also which industry has reared and our glorious climate has protected and nourished.
Gardens of use and beauty there are, also
fields of grain, herds of cattle, flocks of
sheep, and all the appurtenances of a
country life, and which go to make up a
scene of thrift and beauty, which have
been seldom or never eclipsed in the
world's history, in such a short large of world's history, in such a short lapse of

during the prettiest and best.

A Call on the Uld Guard.

George Eliot says: "Servants are litted disposed to think that the opinions of the disposed to the disposed to the opinions of the disposed to the disposed to the disposed to the opinions of the disposed to the disposed to the opinions of the disposed to the disposed to the disposed to the disposed to the opin One farmer, accompanied by his inremarked: "I have built houses and bought land long enough; now I will build a residence mostly to be called home." And well he might, for that home." And well he might, for noble help-mate, shared in all the and downs of a pioneer life, lived rude cabin-like home, until rude cabin-like home, until a home could be built free from that, worst than all death dealing instruments

motives or entering into explanations is both preferred by the servants themselves and is the best means of educating them into improvement."—Christian Union.

Work for Women.

Teally relieve to the servants the s Following the idea suggested by our correspondent Eunice of Macon Co., Ills., in our issue of Sept. 4th, the following from the gifted and experienced per large from the first per large from the first per large from the present of the present per large from the first per large from the present per large from the per larg neignor is fortunate to be the possessor of a rare plant it is soon distributed with a lavish hand. The spirit of the good Samaritan is no myth in California. The barriers of selfishness are partially brok-en down, and flowers are missionaries which appeal to our better nature for a higher estimate of life and attendant blessings. Running roses and trailing vines are met with everywhere. Rare plants from Faderland are not uncommon around the German's home of flowers from all countries bring their

or nowers from all countries bring their home treasures.

Of course all this outside adornment is not the true life of home, but a necessary appendage to make home attractive and to cultivate a love of the beautiful. It takes a loving, harmonious couple, and the patter of innocent childhood to con-stitute a true home. A miniature heaven upon earth—a blending of the good, true and beautiful amid pleasant surrounding, as a framework for home life.

Honre is a heaven of peace and rest, Affection's highest shrine; The nest humanity loves the best, Its blessings, yours and mine.

The kitchen cradle song; The youngsters and their ringlets fair Are home's blest, merry throng The mansion with its turrets tall,

Its emerald shade of green; The cooling spray from waterfull, Earth's rarest picture seen. Go build a bower in sunny glen, Young man and maiden gay; Create a home for future, men,

Nor trifle time away.

-To keep bright nickle-plated orna ments on stoves, we are told to "wash with silver soap, or Electro-Silicon, either of which may be bought at any druggists;" to "wash them with soap suds, and polish with flannel cloth dipped in dry pulverized brick." We have kept ours shining by polishing them with dry emery powder. emery powder

invalids, but to warn them against indulging in hopes that can not be realized, and going beyond their strength in the vain effort to accomplish the work that would tax the energies of a well woman. Let your work be according to your strength. But for women who possess an average amount of health and strength, and who have or can get the use of a few acres of land, I can recommend the poultry business as a means of

There are perhaps a number of reader seed, the myself have never read or heard more than the first three verses of John Hoswith Dayles week, pulsed the Henric of Maple Park, III. You's truly,

A Lovers or Hoone,

Be it ever so humble there's no place lite of the purpose of the deady past, and build up a living trule.

Be it ever so humble there's no place lite of the purpose of the deady past, and build up a living trule.

Be it ever so humble there's no place lite of the purpose of the deady past, and build up a living trule.

Be it ever so humble there's no place lite of the purpose of the deady past, and build up a living trule.

Be it ever so humble, there's no place lite of the purpose of the ever so humble, there's no place lite of the deady past, and build up a living trule.

Be it ever so humble, there's no place lite of the purpose of the ever so humble, there's no place lite of the purpose of the ever so humble, there's no place lite of the purpose of the ever so humble, there's no place lite of the deady past, and build up a living trule.

Be it ever so humble, there's no place lite of the purpose of the ever so humble, there's no place lite of the deady past, and build up a living trule.

Where is white of the purpose of the ever so humble, there's no place lite of the purpose of the ever so humble, there's no place lite of the deady past, and build up a living trule.

Where is white of the purpose of the ever so humble, there's no place lite of the lite of the late of the ever so humble, there's no place lite of the late of the ever so humble, there's no place lite of the late of the la

but nearly all have failed to reach the seat of the disorder. Indeed, many physicians are afflicted with it themselves. The experience of Dr. A. G. Richards, residing at No. 468 Tremont street, Boston. is thus described by himself:

"I had all those peculiar and painful symptoms which I have found afflicting so many of my patients, and which had so often baffled me. I knew all the commonly established remedies would be unavailing for I had tried them often in the past. I therefore determined to strike out in a new path. To my intense satisfaction I found that I was improving. out in a new path. To my intense satisfaction I found that I was improving. The dull, stupid feeling departed and I began to enjoy life once more. My appetite returned. My sleep was refreshing. The color of my face which had been a sickly yellow gradually assumed the pink tinge of health. In the course of three weeks I felt like a new man and know that it was wholly owing to the

Canol The Best, which was all the medi-cine I took."

Doctors and scientists often exhaust their skill and the patient dies. They try everything that has been used by, or is known to, the profession, and then fail. Even if they save the life it is often after great and prolonged agony. Where all this can be avoided by precaution and care, how insane a thing it is to endure such suffering! With a pure and palatable preparation within reach to palatable, preparation within





Gountry Homes.

Home embraces two important elements, love and happy surroundings. A some without sympathy and affection is always repulsive, no matter if the outside is adorned with rich flowers and green foliage. If love dwells in squalor there is always an uninteresting appearance to the sensitive stranger. When both elements are happily combined we find an ideal home pleasant to the eye and heart.

In the rural portion of California we leading the skin is drug and hot at times; the blood grows thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow; the cursi is sediment after standing. There is frequently a spitting up of the food, sometimes with a sweetish taste; this is often attended with palpitation of the with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of prostration and great weakness. Most of these symptoms are in

know that it was wholly owing to the wonderful efficiency of Warner's Tippe-

neglect its use is simply inexcusable

cano The Best, which was all the medi-



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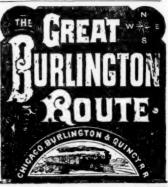
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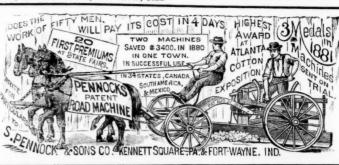
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despise t beef, there was built. -Edito In reading noticed subscriber County, V gard to calves—w you briefl in feeding of calves I had fif

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nion Market.

September 11, 1884.

To the direct question, "Are there any noted dairy families or strains among the Short-horns of to-day? I am bound to say that there are, to the best of my belief, none. The breed has been treated, of late years, as if it were merely a beef breed. Most breeders have forgotton that the end of the race was 'double; that milk and beef should always be coordinated. This, too, has been a natural out-growth of breeding in large herds, where beef was the great desideratum, or if not beef directly and primarily, that form and quality which is the characteristic of beef cattle. In the earlier days of the Short-horn's history in this country, and more particularly in the north-east, this quality was placed no whit lower than the other, and the results were highly satisfactory. At that time it seemed as if we were to have some fixed milking strains. That pleasant prospect was, in a large measure, delusive, but the good work done there and then was not be wholly lost. From those herds many animals were sent out that poured their blood through their descendants' veins that raised up, milkers worthy of their ancestors. It may be that there are still in that region, among the herds now grown all too few, families that keep the proud escutcheon fair and pure limned with as high marks of noble lineage and milking qualities as did their dams in long lines before them. If the pail is still made the daily test anywhere, we are truly glad, and hope the day is not far distant when the praise of the pail shall mingle with that of the block and shambles.

But if there are no families bred specifically for milk, the Short-horn, and reference in twenty to thirty cows for twenty years before comsing to Michigan. I have made one hundred of butter and ekes, never line of butter and ekes, never li

distart when the praise of the pail shall mingle with that of the block and shambles.

But if there are no families bred specifically for milk, the Short-horn, to-day, take them all through, are as good as any breed under heaven just for milking alone. What I deplore is, not that Short-horns are not milkers—far be it for me to say so—but only that there are not some strains bred to that end specifically, bred so as to show, not equality with, but superiority over, every other breed; bred so that we will have animals giving an average of eight or nine gallons daily, not so that one or two, or, at most, half a dozen animals in a herd will reach that amount. Surely it is of interest to recall what the Short-horns were when brought to this country. I remember with pleasure my own earlier acquaintance with them, and what I heard from those older men who brought them to this new land. I am not of those who hold the past alone good, who deery the present; but the history of cattle-breeding is profitable, and I am anxious to show what were the opinions of older breeders, that there were good strains which have still their influence on the animals of to-day, and to point, if it may be, the way to excel their good works.

There was probably no better herd of milk giving Short-horns in all England than that of Mr. Whitaker. He kept his large herd with a view to milk always. It was expected to, and did, supply the large number of miners on his estate with milk. As far as I know, all the animals from his herd keep up the reputation. Mr. Powell's importations, so largely drawn from that herd, were famous milkers, and if you are going to try to renew the specialty no better blood can be found than that of the Powell

ous milkers, and if you are going to try to renew the specialty no better blood can be found than that of the Powell

pack it.

Always do your butter making in the morning while the air is cool; never in the famous pamphlet of the Rev. Henry Berry nine cows are named of those then at Mr. Whitaker's as follows;

Yellow Rose, at 3 years old, gave four gallons two quarts twice a day: at 4 years gave four gallons three quarts twice a day.

The pack it.

Always do your butter making in the morning while the air is cool; never in the heat of the day. I have known some to work a little pulverized salt-petre in the butter they packed for their winter's use, but borax never; that would be like putting in saleratus. It makes no difference to the butter what kind of a churn it is churned in, so long as it is clean and sweet. Never put milk in any but new bright pans.

officers Mississippi Valley Dairy and Creamery Association.

President—Norman J. Jonanan, St. Louis.
Vice President—Josew, Drury, Waterloo, III.
Second Vice Pr

The following table shows the milk record of certain animals for the year ending January 1, 1884, on the Michigan Agricultural College Farm, near Lansing:

Name.	Age.	Breed.	Date of Calving	Mi
Hermia 2d	6	Sh't-h'n	Nov 17.182	521
Heroine	7	66	Mar 18,'83	573
Heroine 2d	6	44	Mar 23,'83	553
Hela 3d	5	6.6	Mar 25, '83	531
Peri	6	41	Aug 12,'83	
Phoenix 12th	6	80	May 15, '83	
Lady Philly	5	A'rsh're	May10,'83	49
Lulu of Lansing	5	4.6	Aug 29,'82	
Chiletta	4	16	Oct 20, '82	44
Stewart Queen	6	65	S'pt 29,'82	245
Stewart Mary	12	44	Feb 11,'83	36
Stewart Susie	9.	4.5	May15,'83	23
Idyl of Cedar Vale 2	3	Jersey.	Dec 30, '82	510
Jersey Queen	17	44	Apr 1, '83	473
Mae*	6	Holst'n	May15,'83	450

The average annual yield of the six Short-horns was 5,009.16 lbs.; of the six Ayrshires, 3,525.33 lbs.; and of the two Jerseys, 4,949.5 lbs. If the quality of the milk from the several breeds was nearly uniform, and the cost per cow for keeping was the same, the Short-horns were clearly the most profitable of the lot, expenting the Holsteins, which at the retained the same of the lot, expending the Holsteins, which at the retained the same of the lot, expending the Holsteins, which at the retained the same of the lot.

mon sense.

-Fomenting the udder once a day with tepid water is a great help. Watch the udders of pregnant cows for indications of garget, and relieve promptly. In three different instances we found it necessary to regularly milk young helfers, of a strain of heavy milkers, nearly a month before dropping their first calf. A neighbor having one of the same strain refused to go "contrary to nature," as he termed it, and the animal was ruined.

-When a cow or calf is seen choking, grasp it and feel along the outside of its throat for the hard substance. When found, exert vigorous pressure, and slide the article up into the mouth.

this fact to its standard of characteristics. This association is composed of both Duroe and Jersey Red breeders, and recognizing that both of these families of red hogs are descended from the same original stock (Red Berkshire), they united the two families under the

fore the name of Jersey Red was thought I have often stated that the name Jer

hogs are pure?
Let me suggest to Mr. Pettit, that it is hard to reconcile his statements in his Authentic History of Forty-five Years, Authentic History of Forty-rive Years, his crosses of imported stock, and his charges in his Authentic History that the breeders of Duroc hogs are frauds, with statement of David Pettit in a letter to me, thirteen years ago, that he could not give the origin of the red hogs of New Jersey. David Pettit was an uncle of Clark, lived in his immediate neighborhood was well advanced in years. found, exert vigorous pressure, and slide the article up into the mouth. For scours in calves, feed new milk (heated near to the boiling point, and allowed to cool sufficiently) with oats, bran, and corn—meal dry until cured. Heavy milkers are most liable to garget. We prevent it by milking once a day the last month of pregnancy, and feeding cooling, relaxing food.

—Just before the cow calves a large portion of her blood goes to nourish the feetus. When the calf is born this connection is instantly broken and this slarge flow of blood is thrown into confusion and must find new channels. Frequently the brain gets more than its share are brings on this dreaded and fatal ailment. The prevention is to provide other channels, or rather having them in operation before this severance at the rigid cords on each side of the tail we can know when the cow is going to calve as they begin to soften. Be sure to have also desired. We want to the first meeting of the National Swine-Breeders' Convention in 1871, the Poland-Chinas were known by several as were not uniform in appear. one with the mast of the power of the power of the case to found than that of the power of the p

easily kept crean, can be open one and when once adjusted, are always ready."

J. E. Gillingham, of Villa Nova, Pa., writes: From June 2nd to October 20th, while skimming shallow pans, and using the Cooley Creamer, it required an average of 22 6-100 pounds of milk for one pound of butter. Using the Separator from October 27th to November 17th, the average was 17 56-100; during the last week the average was 17 pounds.

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clearly the most profitable of the lot, excepting the Holsteins, which, at the rate above given, would have yielded 5,677.5 lbs. of milk in a year.

Dairy Notes.

—Nearly all diseases to which live stock are subject, are the result of neglect of the simplest rules, and may be prevented by the exercise of a little common sense.

—Fomenting the udder once a day with tepid water is a great help. Watch the udders of pregnant cows for indications whatever would result in makportation whatever would result in making it a cross-breed. What, then, be-



they united the two families under the name of Duroc-Jersey. A majority of the breeders in the association were interested in and were breeding Jersey Reds; but they were convinced that the Duroc family had the oldest authentic history, and that his name was also the oldest; and, in fact, red hogs in New Jersey were called Duroc for years before the name of Jersey Red was thought.



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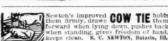


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a accordance with following resolution of Board of Trustees of A. and M. College viz:

Resolved. "That this board advertise and make known the fact, that there will be an election to fill the chair of Horticulture and Eutomology at the College on the third Monday in September next:"

Notice is hereby given of said election. Applications can be filed with me.

T. F. WATSON, See'y.

Agricultural College, P. O., Miss.



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The best ever sold at any price furnishep on board cars in St. Louis, at \$16.00.

By A. J. CHILD, 209 Market St., St. Louis

Che Stock Pards.

Waskly Review of the Live Stock Market The receipts and shipments for the week ing Tuesday, Sept. 9th, were as follows:

	1764 1229 131 2778 1373	Hogs. 3862 2999 1506 1065 2223 1619	Sheep. 1402 1017 1066 86 445 2219	mules. 331 256 220 19 117 57
	9,527 8,148	14,284 18,873	6,235 7,464	1,000 510
	SHIP	MENTS.		Horses and
Wednesday	attle. 1002 2101 1795 1225 786 195	Hogs. 1279 508 1369 1984 2706 616	8heep. 984 698 443 929	mules. 128 87 55 188 257 212
Total		8,462 12,784	3,054 2,566	927 1,147

cholera hogs, which are bought and slaugh tered for city consumption. The British Government has contracted

with a Chicago firm for a supply of 500,000 unds compressed beef for the Gordon relief Missouri and Kansas together, furnish near

one-fourteenth of the annual hog crop of The drought in Australia has killed off 14,

000,000 head of sheep. One flock-master having a flock of 60,000, reports having lost fourfifths of them.

our or five years. The size of some of the Scotch Highland sheep farms are reckoned by miles, not acres

and the stock by thousands.

Experiments are to be made in Kansas in raising horses on the plains in a similar manr to that in which cattle are raised at esent. It looks as if the idea might prove a

Sheep raising, as conducted in England, is Sheep raising, as conducted in England, is nally weak and unchanged. Monday the much more thorough and judicious than in market was dull, weak and lower, sales made this country. A breeder of Hampshire Downs, slowly. Quality poor. Heavy weights salain Kent, England, has 360 lambs from 300 ewes | ble this season, without the loss of one, and three years ago had 412 lambs from 321 ewes, with-out losing a ewe in the preceding winter.

One cause of the depression of the heef trade in England. The people are not making enough to buy beef to eat, and are countries and would bring \$4.50 in not more, the best to-day bringing \$6.2566.30. Lights slow with sales at \$5.266, mixed packing also selling in a small way at \$5.4065.55. Common, thin and pelled to live on bread and cheese and beer. grasses selling to stockers at \$4 25@5. England is the great market, drawing for her

Hog cholera is playing havoc with swine in

Commissioner E. P. Vining, of the Western Trunk Line Association, gives notice that the east-bound rates on live stock given in tariff 14 D are canceled. Shipments of live stock dium \$3@3.50, and common \$2@2.25. 14 D are canceled. Shipments of live stock from Council Bluffs and Omaha, will hereafter be subject to the following rates: To Chica go, Milwaukee, Peorla, and common points: Horses and mules, \$30 per car; cattle and calves, \$70 per car; hogs, single deck cars, \$70 per car; sheep in single-deck cars, \$55 per car. To St. Louis, East St. Louis and common ints: Horses and mules, \$62 50 per car tattle and calves, \$52 50 per car; hogs in single-deck cars, \$52 50 per car; sheep in single-deck cars, \$37 50 per car.

Half-fat green and grass hogs of all descriptions are not wanted at any price except in a tery limited way for stockers at prices from the price of the state of \$3 75@4 50, some few of fair flesh bringing as igh as \$5@5 50. In some cases they have sold \$1 per 100 lbs. less than they cost in the Lieut, Schwatka of the United States Navy

has resigned his position and proposes em barking in a novel scheme, no less than rais ing cattle in the neighborhood of the Arctic In fact he has already joined a com-Pagy of Scotch capitalists for the purpose.

Scott, No. 2 Mediterranean 77, No. 3 do 66% @

Grazing in the vicinity of the Arctic circle would appear about as absurd and unproduct there was a rush to sell, prices breaking the business as one could embark into. The location selected are the Aleutian islands Nov. 82% @81%, Dec, 84% @83%, Year 76%, May near Kamtschatka in latitude 55 degrees 92% bid.

CORN—Received into elevators during week 76,000 bushels; withdrawn 21,689 bushels. exploring the Yuken river of Alaska, made The general market about the same as wheat these islands which were supposed to be very that cereal and broke largely, the market vigorous, is lon the contrary exceedingly being unsettled and weak. The late close balmy. The temperature being 60 degrees or about our April temperature, the effects declines of %@2%c, Sept. so'd at 49%@47%, of the warm Japanese ocean current, like oct. 48@47%, Nov. 40@40%, Year 36%@36%. unto the Gulf Stream on the coast of America, Oash No. 2 mixed was off 2%c and dull at them. The islands we are further informed them. The islands we are further informed are covered with perpetual verdure and have OATS—Received into elevators during small lots do at 13@15c, 8 low mixed at 18c, 15 sat 30c 2 at 20c. small lots do at 13@15c, 8 low mixed at 18c, 15 sat 30c 2 at 20c.

East from the National and United Stocks
Yards and East St. Louis during the month of called better. There was an excellent order demand for cash, and the market was firm the published by H. S. De. Tew, Joint Agent. The following are the and totals:

NO	No		
			Excess
865	31,114	17,800,000	549,000
	10,767	3,668,600	108,500
1,153		25,111,580	659,580
578	39,531		,236,600
37	2,200	922,800	47,800
-			
2,344	186,848	60,495,580	2,601,480
	865 188 1,153 578 37	865 31,114 188 10,767 1,153 103,236 578 39,531 37 2,200	865 31,114 17,800,000 188 10,767 3,668,600 1,153 103,236 25,111,580 578 39,531 12,992,600 1

acual at stronger rates than were current the seek previous. Rates have fluctuated slightly and they were not quite so high as during the closing days of last week, the difference however, amounting to very little.

Hindry as, 4, those us of prime timothy at \$9 50, 3 do at \$10,2 week strictly prime do at \$10 50, 18 choice do at \$11 20 for 18 choice do at \$11 20 for 18 choice do at \$12 20 for 18 c Considerably more than half the offerings were range cattle of a fair to medium quality.

The number of really decent native cattle and indeed natives of any description was so small that sellers were not only in a position to sustain the advantages gained, but to established to sustai be at the quotations published below. The searcity of natives created an increased demand for the better grades of range cattle, but the number of really good received here was light, and prices did not go above \$404. \$45. Low grade cattle of all kinds were unapproved and where sales were made below the views of shippers it has generally been on this description. A number of con-fed Texans were received and sold quickly in the place of natives for Eastern shipment at \$156. So for the entire lot which averaged from \$1230185 bs. The local demand on city butchers account and that from interior buyers, was very liberal and for good fat cattle the demand has been rather in excess of the offerings. Mixed lots were taken freely by the first named, at a range from \$309. \$150. \$

Good cattle had their run and may be considered unchanged at quotations, but all des-criptions of common were strongly downward in tendency. Offerings principally Texas and indians of a mixed quality from the southwest. We quote:

	Exporters56 30	0	6	6
k	Hood to heavy steers 5 50	0	6	55
ĸ.	Fair to good steers 4 00			
	Common to medium nat. steers. 4 25			
	fair to good Colorado steers 4 00	0	4	71
s	Southwest steers 3 00			
~	Light to good stockers			
١.	Fair to good feeders			
	Vative cows and heifers 2 65			
	Grass Texas steers 2 50			
	Indian steers 3 00			
	scalawags of any kind 2 40			
	Milch cows with calves23 06			

ery description. It is strange that with all the warning country shippers have received, they will insist upon sending this unsalable lots at quotations. stuff to market. They should use more cau

lacked the briskness that has characterized it for some time past, and values have declined 30c at least. The light hogs demand has fal-en off largely, and buyers were unusually handling but few, and city buyers were not buying in anticipation. On the opening day good corn-fed hogs sold at unchanged prices, but the market for mixed packing and light hogs was weak from the start; choice heavy brought \$6 35@6 70, Yorkers \$6 10 There are said to be 50,000 sheep running

There are said to be 50,0 all other descriptions were more or less neg-

lected. Yorkers sold in a small way at \$5@ nominal at \$57506 l0, grass and common thin lots \$35005 25. Saturday there was no market to speak of, and prices were nominally weak and unchanged. Monday the

slowly. Quality poor. Heavy weights sala-ble at \$6 10@6 40. packing not quotable. Yorkers very slow at \$5 85@6 10. Weak and slow at the close. Offerings light and poor in quality. Good heavies wanted and would bring \$640 if not more, the best to-day bringing \$625@630. Lights slow with

supplies of cattle in Germany, Russia, Spain, without change. The outlook for any imuntil the receipts pick up in quality can any change for the better be expected. There was some inquiry for good stock sheep

GENERAL MARKET.

FLOUR-Demand dull and there was very ittle life displayed, the week's movement being confined to local traders. The shipping demand and business being of small propor According to specials to the Chicago In-tions. Changes in values were very slight but the tendency was always lower. Sales on the closing day being made on the following average yield; but Michigan, Wisconsin and pasis: Fine superfine and X nominal at \$2@

week 212,147 bushels; withdrawn 64,400 bushels. The week's market was characterized by about the same general features as marked the preceding week. Receipts were large the closing day, and advices discouraging, and poth cash and futures felt the effects and declined. The former closing with free sellers at 2@3c decline; No. 2 red going at 76%@77% No. 3 do 64%@@66%, No. 4 58%@60%, rejected 55@57, No. 2 Mediterranean 77, No. 3 do 66%@68 bid. Futures were completely demoralized and there was a rush to sell, prices breaking

no equal on the planet for stock ranges, the area is about 2990 aquare miles.

The statement; of live stock forwarded East from the National and Union Stock

East from the National and Union Stock Net cash prices.

Sept., 28½ @26; No. 2 white 26½;

and rejected 23½ @24. Futures brought 26 for Sept., 28½ for Oct., 28½ @29½, for Nov., 28½ for Dec., 28½ %25½; No. 200; No. Dec., 25%@25% for Year, and 29%@29% fo

HAY-Receipts heavy of timothy; and man ket dull, weak and depressed—only a small portion of offerings sold; closed with seller at full 50e per ton decline; prairie scarce an steady. Sales: on E. trk—l car mixed at \$7.75 1 at \$6 50, 4 cars prime to choice mixed at \$86 CATTLE—There was a somewhat more shouyant tone to the general market the past week and holders of decent cattle of any description found less difficulty in making sales,

of strictly choice fresh pretty well cleared up

chickens at \$3 50 for selected young; \$2 for old deer nominal; wood duck \$1 25; Mallard \$3; woodcock \$4; snipe \$2; tame live pigeons \$150.

VEALS—We quote choice live at \$1-2c per lb.; fair 7 to 71-2c; hereties and poor thin

GRASS SEEDS-Timothy in demand and ear on p. t. Redtop -46 and 46 and 17 sks red-

wholly for street, receipts common to fair stock, the control of the strike it and the strike it. The strike it and the strike it and the strike it and the strike it and the strike it. The strike it and the strike it and the strike it and the strike it. The strike it and the strike it and the strike it. The strike it and the strike it and the strike it. The strike it and the strike it and the strike it. The strike it and the strike it and the strike it. The strike it and the strike it and the strike it. The strike it and the strike it and the strike it. The strike it and the strike it and the strike it. The strike it and the strike it and the strike it. The strike it and the strike it and the strike it. The strike it and the strike it and the strike it. The strike it and the strike it and the strike it. The strike it and the strike it and the strike it. The strike it and the strike it and the strike it. The strike it and the strike it and the strike it. The strike it and the strike it and the strike it and the strike it. T APPLES-Trade light though offerings

tion and not pay as much for stubble-fed slightly lower to sell; quality offerings, too, hogs as good, corn-fed hogs are worth, as we have been informed many have been do dealers. We quote: Apples—Inferior 4e, fair Taken altogether, the market has dealers. We quote: Apples-Inferior 4c, fair it. rated 6c to 8c. Peaches (nominal)—Mixed and quarters 5%c to 6c, halves 6%e. Blackberries 9c. Old, wormy and very poor fruit there was utter collapse; every fibre was a college of the state of the stat

> HEMPSEED-Steady but quiet, at \$1 85@\$2. CASTOR BEANS-Quiet at \$1 90 on basis of

ngs, very little of which was really choice fruit, poor to medium stock slow sale, but choice in good demand. A car-load Dela-6 20, mixed packing \$5 80@2 25, and butchers to choice heavies \$6 25@6 50. On Friday trade was again dull and prices weak, the best was again dull and prices weak, the best per half-bushelbasket for mixed free, smocks heavies, only bringing \$6 25@6 40, Yorkers and small Crawfords. Arkansas fruit ranged dull and hard to move at \$5 90@6 10, packing from 25c to 75c, and Texas from 50c, to \$1 per

and wagon receipts at 34c to 38c—mainly at 35c. Sales: 74 sks at 30c, 65 and 94 peerless at

indiana not so good.

CABBAGE—Sell on orders at \$1.50 \(\times \) crate.

SWEET POTATOES—Home-grown Bermuda sell at \$2 \(\times \) bil in shipping order, nansemond at \$2 75.

ONIONS-In light demand but steady. Sales all prime Iowa red—160 sks at 32% c \$\psi\$ bu, 27 at 33c. 110 and 30 choice at 35c, 200, 129 and 75 TOMATOES-Shipping stock at 60c # bu

box on orders. HONEY-Plentiful; dull. Comb 10@12%c. strictly choice more; strained or extracted,

SORGHUM-Fair 24@28c, fine to choice 28 to WOOL-Quiet and steady. Current receipts light, though stocks in dealers hands are fair in amount. We quote: Tub-washed—choice at 30c, fair 28@20c, low 25@20c; unwashed—medium 21@21½c, fair do 19@20c, clear comb 20@31½c, light bright fine 18@19c, dark and heavy do 16@17c; Kansas-clear

small lots do at 13@15c, 8 low mixed at 18c, 15

SEEDS.

Prices of Prepared Seeds supplied by Chas. E. Prunty, 7 South Main Street. St. Louis, Sept. 9, 1884.

RED WHEATS.		
Bearded and velvet chaff\$	1	00
AMBER WHEATS.		
Fultz and German	1	00
WHITE WHEATS.		
Tappahannock and Diehl	1	06
Rye		7
Barley		8
Red Clover	5	2
Alfalfa	7	5
Timothy	1	5
Orchard Grass	1	5
Red Top		5
Rine Grass	3	O.

Chicken Hawks.

tive cows and hefters brought \$28063 25 while
good Texas cows brought \$38563 75.

The trade on the closing day was dull, the
supply in sale being small and the demand
supply and mainly confined to local butchers.

The trade on the closing small and the demand
supply and mainly confined to local butchers.

Sales: Prairle

Sales: Prairle

Frairle

Sales: Prairle

Signa and mainly confined to local butchers.

Influence of Beer on Health.

Colonel Green, President of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, says that in one of our largest cities containing a great population of beer drinkers, he had occasion to note the firm; interior at \$1.25 to \$130; fair at \$1.35 to \$137; prime at \$1.35 to \$1.40; clover steady at \$4.75 to \$5.10; redtop quiet at 30 to \$7.1-20; millimose habits, in their own eyes and lets and Hungarian nominal. Sales: Timothy those of their friends and physicians. the and Hungarian nominal was to the series and Hungarian nominal was the series and the series are series and the series are series and the series are series and the series are series and the series are series and the series and the series and the series are series and the series are series and the serie users of beer. When the observations began, they were, upon the average,

domino at \$1,24 and 10 do at \$0c, 75 bbis in lots at quotations.

DRIED FRUIT—New apples dragging and slightly lower to sell; quality offerings, too, was generally below the requirements of was generally below the requirements of the state of the state

It was as if the system had been kept structive at the last.

Sheep for Mutton.

A correspondent for the Cincinnati Enquirer writes: I read your letter in that you have set forth the real reasons why Americans do not ear mutton, as the mutton raised here ear hardless the substitute of the Rural work. ton raised here can hardly be called mutto make the basket for mixed free, smocks and small Crawfords. Arkansas fruit ranged from 25c to 75c, and Texas from 50c, to \$1 per 5-bushel box.

PEARS—In fair supply and steady. We quote: Bartlett at \$10 25, flemish beauty 750 1, duchess 60 275c, seckel 60 265, common varieties \$5 25 per bu loose.

PLUMS—Damson in demand at \$4 per bu Green gages sold at \$2 50 per 35-lb. box.

GRAPES—Lower; supplies liberal. Sales: Ohlo—Delaware at \$1 and Concord at 50 255c \$7 lo. b basket, Martha 35c \$7 5. b basket; nearby growth—Concord 425c, Ives' seedling 324c \$7 b. basket; nearby growth—Concord 425c, Ives' seedling 324c \$7 ton when compared with that of Great Britain. I ouite endorse your views as

I have no interest at present in those breeds, but merely write to set any one right that wants to breed sheep. I feel certain that any man laying the proper foundation for a flock of Shropshire Down sheep in this country, would just lay the way of making a rapid fortune. Sheep require a certain amount of care, any the way or making a rapid fortune.
Sheep require a certain amount of care,
and for that little care will pay more than
any other animal. I really think you
have made a mistake in naming the
breeds in your letter. The Border Leicester is the nicest headed among sheep cester is the nicest headed among sheep; have often seen a yearling ewe pointed out as being a novelty for an artist. The Hampshire Downs are the largest and coarsest sheep of the English breeds; first-class as mutton, but don't mature early. They have heads as large as an ordinary calf's head. The Lincolns are excellent sheep, but the Border Leicesters have more friends in the old country.

-Taking year after year, no vegetable - Taking year after year, no vegetable crop is likely to pay better than winter onions. Those who had them last winter unite in saying that it was about the only crop that brought them much profit. After becoming once acquainted with the best method of culture it is an easy trop, to raise requiring hy record. crop to raise, requiring but very little dark and heavy do 16@17e; Kansas—clear medium 17c, light fine 15@16c heavy do 13c, low and coarse 11c; Texas at from 14c, to 21c; black 2@5c per B less, burry and cotted 3@ 15c less than foregoing figures. Tare on sacks 15c less than foregoing figures. Tare on sacks 3% Bs; dealers allow 25c for new sacks and 15c for old sacks. Sales: 7 sks burry at 12c, small lots do at 13@15c, 8 low mixed at 18c, 15c less that the tone and ship in parmy cretes. clip the tops and ship in berry crates.

Chaff.

Maryland farmers are making waterme vinegar.

lunatic asylums during the past year. Perfection. The Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Old Gold, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Diamond Dyes give perfect results. Any fashionable color

10c., at druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., The Salvation Army in England seems to have nearly run its course. Without persecution it became uninteresting and unnat-

It is expected that the production of wine n California this season will be nearly double that of last year, or between twelve and fifteen million gallons.

The Merry Days of Old .- In reading of th —Dr. E. R. Moody left Monday for Indianapolis, Ind., where he goes to have published his new book, entitled "The National White Chester Record." Dr. Moody has made the record of White Chester hogs a study for years, and has been engaged about a year in the preparation of this work. The book will contain 800 pages and will be bound in cloth.—Eminence Constitutionalist.

Indidicages one is struck by the accounts given of feats of strength, etc., of the life actors of those times. The suits of those will each of the satisfact of strength, etc., of the life actors of those times. The suits of the work of the possession of greater physical strength than ps developed by men in these latter days. What wrought the change? Men Hved in the merry days a more out-door life than this advanced civilization of ours can afford. The life actors of those times. The suits of the possession of greater physical strength than ps developed by men in these latter days. tal and physical power necessitates the use of a pure vegetable stimulant tonic, such as the Home Stomach Bitters.

Some queer names of sailing vessels are Essence of Peppermint, Can't Help It, Gay Thomas, Happy-Go-Lucky, Rise and Shine Girl I Love, Tarry Not, Rise Over, Jumbo, and Jehu.

A Methodist mother in Israel, contrasting a century ago with the present, said: "Then we had golden sermons in wooden pulpits; now we have wooden sermons in golden pul Mr. Charles Dudley Warner characterize

Boston as "superior to any other American city in general cultivation," but adds, unfor-tunately, that it is "pre-eminently the home of delusions.

Cuts from barbed wire fence, cure with Stewart's Healing Powder. No scar or gray hair, 50 cts a box.

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EXPERIENCE MATTER and strength and that this old and renowned remedy it we and has wrought more absolute cother medicine on earth. Reserve EXPERIENCE HAS PROVED THE act to thousands of sufferers from SCROFULA. SYPHILIS, RHEUMATISM and IMPURE

period health! In the treatment of SKIN DIS EASES its operation is greatly aided by the use of GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, which eliminate the poisonous secretions on the

K. K. K. Keen Kane Kutter

Made especially for cutting sugar and sorgo tions of Louisiana and Cuba. It has a crook on the

stripping the cane before it is cut. Every sorgo grower who has seen the knife says it is just what is wanted. Those who cut the cane

back of the knife for

with these knives can save time, do the job bet-ter, and with less exer-tion than by using any other knife.

It is made of solid cast steel and is full polished, is light and strong, and measures twenty inches from end of blade to end

press charges) to all who will send us two yearly subscribers to the RURAL WORLD.

Remember, the price for the RURAL WORLD is one dollar and fifty cents per

Maignen's Patent Filtre Rapide for Refining Cider and Clarifying Sorghum and Cane Juice



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President.

BEST WASHING MACHINE IN THE WORLD! MISSOURI SAVES TIME, LABOR and CLOTHES! And does its work BETTER than any oth Washer ever made; with Absolutely

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radicate every atom of dirtin them.
READ WHAT THEY SAY OF IT AFTER HAVING USED IT. customer admits that it has done all that was claimed for it. Recreasiny has merit.

OFFICE SIMMONS' ITA SUPVAIRE CO., \$1. LOAIS, JUNE 28, 34.

OFFICE SIMMONS' ITA SUPVAIRE CO., \$1. LOAIS, JUNE 28, 34.

STEAM WASHIER to many parties in this city, and it has given unusual satisfaction. It is the only washing Machine we have ever had confidence enough into place on sais. We hope all EMANUEL CHURCH, Webster, June 11, 84.—I take pissure in sending the other five oblishers for Washer. I do not want thirty days trial. Am perfectly satisfied with one day's trial. No money could induce me to part with it if I could not want thirty days trial. Am perfectly satisfied with one day's trial. No money could induce me to part with it if I could not good formerly tookall day; did not rub a piece, and they looked for white than with old process. They are a blessing to womankind. Hope you will make millions. C. E.D. GEIFFITH ST. LOTTE, Mo., June 28, 1864.—We have used the Missouri Far. LOTTE, Mo., June 28, 1864.—We have used the Missouri Liana great Labor and Cilother Saving Machine. We have washed lace curtains with it with great success, and would not be without it under any circumstances.—Mrs. F.W. Hofmann, Re. 2011 Rougher street, R. L. 275. W. WELSERS for twelve month. washed lace curtains where the contract of the second seco

One hundred as the work of the washing one has the conOne hundred dollars would not hay ny Missouris Frica.
One hundred dollars would not hay ny Missouris Frica.
Washing if could not ge tanobar.—Mrs. Kate Ferri, Mexico
J. Wostin, proprietor of the People's Tes Store, 1714 Franklin ave., St. Louis, says: "The Missouris Stram Washin as an immense success, as it will wash shirt clean without the sweat of its washboard."

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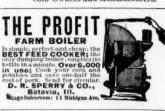
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